

Blackest CBI survey predicts further surge in job losses

even in 10 companies surveyed by the CBI expect to be forced to lay off some of their workforce during the next four months. The latest survey of trends, described by the CBI as "the blackest ever issued", shows the recession is deepening and it is feared the basic infrastructure of manufacturing industry is being damaged irreparably.

Output at an all-time low

Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

British manufacturers, already facing the heaviest economic stringency since the war, expect it to be worse in the way in the next four months. With stocks of investment goods already shed to the bone, industrialists will be looking for even more job cuts in order to stay afloat.

"We have not touched, but yet there is much more news to come," Sir Terence Kent, Director General of the Confederation of British Industry, said, commenting on the CBI's latest quarterly trends survey released today.

Nearly 70 per cent of the 17 senior industrialists, who led the survey, expect the numbers they employ to fall in the next four months. The survey, which compares with 58 per cent in July, shows that they expect reduced employment in the last four months. The CBI staff estimate that 360,000 jobs will have been lost in manufacturing industry in the eight months to September.

The grim message, which manufacturers relayed to government officials yesterday, is a preview of the survey, at job losses will continue to rise in manufacturing industry, well into the winter.

One of the greatest risks is the 235,000 jobs which, according to the survey, are being propped up by the Government's temporary short-term working scheme. A high proportion of these are in declining industries, which are being propped up by the Government's temporary short-term working scheme. A high proportion of these are in declining industries, which are being propped up by the Government's temporary short-term working scheme.

cent of normal wage costs. But for many employers, the maximum period of six months is starting to run out.

Output is at an all-time low, with factory capacity being less than at any time since the war. The latest survey shows that 84 per cent of British manufacturers are operating at below capacity compared with 76 per cent in July.

Indications are that manufacturing output will slump even further in the next few months. Domestic orders have been hit, as have exports by worldwide lack of demand and by high prices caused by soaring sterling exchange rates.

"There is no doubt that it is the blackest survey the CBI has ever issued," Sir Terence said. "We are now in a much more serious recession than that experienced in 1974-75. We would have to go back to before the war to find a similar industry in comparable difficulties."

Sir Terence and CBI officials hope the survey will augment their pleas to the Government to drop interest rates quickly and by a large amount, which they believe will ease the pressure on sterling.

"Have we got to go through the next three or four years destroying great tracts of British industry to convince the world that sterling is overvalued?" Sir Terence asked. Industrialists fear that, unless relief comes soon, irreparable damage will be done to basic manufacturing infrastructure.

Hopes expressed in some circles for an MLR reduction tomorrow were firmly squashed by the Prime Minister, who said yesterday in reply to a Commons question that interest rates could not be brought down as long as the demand for money remained high. Manufacturers reply to arguments such as this by pointing out that companies are increasingly having to borrow more

'Joshua gone clear' is the Manley slogan embodied in a calypso, leaflets and posters Jamaica's deadly election campaign claims 500 lives

From Michael Heapman
Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 28

With two days to go before the Jamaican general election, the ruling People's National Party (PNP) have adopted the slogan: "Joshua gone clear". It has been embodied in a campaign calypso and appears on leaflets and posters.

In the local patois it suggests that Mr Michael Manley, the Prime Minister, known to his faithful as Joshua, has drawn ahead of Mr Edward Seaga and the Jamaican Labour Party (JLP) in popular esteem.

Only the most fervent PNP supporters believe this. Impartial observers (there are precious few of them) think it will be close, with Mr Seaga perhaps the narrow winner after the most violent and deadly campaign in Jamaica's history.

Three public opinion polls have been published this month. The latest, in this morning's *Daily Gleaner*, shows the JLP ahead by 55.9 per cent to 44.1 per cent. Three weeks ago the same paper showed the JLP lead a bit thinner, 53.8 to 46.2. The paper supports the JLP editor, who has been a PNP supporter since the PNP put the ruling party marginally ahead, by 50.5 per cent to 49.5 per cent. Both polls agree that the PNP has gained ground since campaigning began in the spring.

The discrepancy in the figures does not mean that the papers rigged the results in favour of the party they support. Yet in the present atmosphere of intimidation some respondents may have been persuaded to give the answers they thought the pollsters wanted to hear.

Some 500 people are estimated to have been killed in pre-election violence since the beginning of the year. Victims have come from both parties.

Day by day, the newspapers, radio and television tot up the latest incidents. The most frequent form of attack is by gunfire from a car speeding past a party rally or headquarters. Casualties sometimes include innocent bystanders and children.

Illegal shipments and caches of arms are from time to time intercepted. They come from Florida in exchange for marijuana, which grows profusely here.

The gunmen are motivated by long standing party loyalties rather than by any passion over the issues which divide the two sides. They have no more rational basis for the violence than do crowds of rival supporters at football matches.

The PNP suggest that the JLP are fascists and the JLP dub their opponents communists. There is little to justify either label, though Mr

Manley has been using radical rhetoric.

"I am talking to a crowd of revolutionaries," he told a cheering rally of enthusiastic followers at Ocho Rios on the north coast yesterday. Yet his record in eight years of office has been far from revolutionary in conception and still less so in execution.

Indeed, if normal electoral criteria could be applied to Jamaica Mr Seaga should win, since under Mr Manley the country has slid into an abject economic decline. Unemployment is above 30 per cent, prices have rocketed, imported food is scarce and many wealthy

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Controversy over the Queen's visit to Morocco

By Our Foreign Staff

Controversy broke out last night over the Queen's visit to Morocco. The BBC reported that she had been kept waiting in a tent for more than half an hour at a desert site outside Marrakesh while King Hassan lounged in his air-conditioned caravan.

An earlier report said the Queen was "clearly very angry" after her wait in the tent, and said the tour had been "irrevocably soured" by the King's behaviour.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived with King Hassan from Marrakesh for a meal beneath a huge tent and a display of dancing and horsemanship by thousands of Berber tribesmen. Agence France Presse reports from Accourir.

After seating his Royal guests, the King disappeared for 20 minutes. The Queen showed signs of what looked like extreme displeasure, fidgeting with her bag and her hat, and tapping her foot.

She started a heated discussion with the King. At one point she looked on the point of leaving. Then the King again disappeared and she gave a resigned shrug. Finally, at 3.30 pm, the Queen returned to lunch, the French news agency said.

Buckingham Palace said last night: "The Queen was perfectly content. King Hassan likes to make sure that everything is right for his guests and supervises his arrangements accordingly. It is perfectly normal for a Royal tour visit to overrun up to an hour."



Photograph by Bill Wainwright

Flood waters recede: As floods in North Wales and the North West of England began to subside yesterday, two boys found an unusual use for a rugby pitch beside Twickenham Bridge, Richmond, London, flooded when a quarter of an inch of rain fell in the morning.

Kirkham, Lancashire, was still flooded and St of water was reported around the village of St Michael's on Wyre, near Blackpool. One of the main

roads into Preston, at Walton-le-Dale, was badly damaged when water lifted the road surface, and the Trough of Bowland pass is closed because of a landslip. In Manchester residents living near the River Irwell, who spent Monday night in a church, were beginning to clear up their homes.

In North Wales, householders counted the cost of severe damage to their property, while the A470 on the east side of the Conwy Valley, where thousands of acres of farmland were

flooded, was reopened yesterday morning.

But the B1506 on the river's west bank remained shut. Attempts were made to return evacuated people to their homes in Blaenau Ffestiniog, Snowdonia's worst hit town. Water gushed into the town on Monday from old slate mine slag heaps above it. Damage is expected to run into many thousands of pounds.

Flood reports, page 4.

Mrs Thatcher firm on spending cuts

Ed Emery
Political Editor

If guarded confirmation is given yesterday by Margaret Thatcher that her government would have to face more than the planned 10 per cent cut in next year's spending, also, interest would not come down, indicated, until the Government got its own house in order.

But the clear message from the Commons question time the recess, was: just keep within the annual totals for both this and next year.

Some expenditure will go, such as defence (conceded yesterday by Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence), as well as subsidies to declining industries, but cuts for social benefits and other unemployment, the clear inference, edged in Whitehall, is that cuts will have to be elsewhere.

Mr Pym conceded only that it was reasonable for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to try to obtain government policy "at a lower cost".

But he reiterated the Government's basic commitment to cut defence spending by 3 per cent a year in real terms every year until 1983-84.

Further, he disclosed that procurement, meaning purchases, of American-made Trident missiles for the replacement of the independent nuclear deterrent had already begun. However, 70 per cent of the entire £5,000m estimated cost of the Trident system would be in Britain.

Mr Whitelaw attacks jail action 'challenge' as police cells fill up

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

Westminster

Police cells in London were full and others elsewhere were rapidly approaching capacity as Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, told the Commons that the prison system was leading to the present crisis was a challenge to the integrity of the administration of criminal justice.

With the Government preparing to rush through Parliament a single sitting the emergency Bill giving the Home Secretary extensive powers to reduce the pressures on prison accommodation, Mr Whitelaw said the public was being put at risk by the action of the Home Secretary.

He maintained that it was far beyond any form of industrial action which could be regarded as acceptable in a disciplined service.

Opening the deliberations on the Prison (Temporary Provisions) Bill, Mr Whitelaw refused to consider a suggestion that the May committee should be asked to reconvene and look again at the disputed issues.

He said, he said, would put in question the whole of the May settlement which the Government had accepted and implemented. He pointed out that negotiations which could lead to the introduction of a new duty system were well advanced.

Many MPs showed anxiety over the new powers being given to the Home Secretary to override the judiciary by taking the release of certain categories of prisoners. But Mr Whitelaw made clear that he was equally unhappy about the need to take the powers.

He hoped that there would be no need to make use of the clause and assured the House that he would only begin to contemplate the use of the power if police manpower was stretched to an unprecedented degree. He must, however, be able to release less dangerous prisoners to make room for the more dangerous new arrivals.

Mr Whitelaw said that there were now more than 3,500 prisoners in police cells, many of them in conditions that were not satisfactory in human terms and often with a lower standard of security than the public had a right to expect. The cells were filling up rapidly.

He gave an assurance that the troops which were to be used in the emergency would not be armed. They were being moved into the unfinished high-security prison at Frankland near Durham.

Parliamentary report, page 12

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Left fails to halt vote for Labour leader

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Labour left-wing pressure to halt the election of the new party leader was resisted at an ill-tempered meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday, but some were concerned that both sides had failed to muster all their supporters.

The voting, after some speakers were heckled inside a Commons committee room, was 66 in favour of suspending standing orders and 119 against. Although the margin was large enough, some 80 backbenchers failed to vote or abstained on an issue which many MPs regard as crucial if the rights of the parliamentary party are to be protected.

Mr Eric Heffer, a left-wing member of the national executive, said he did not regard the Shadow Cabinet's proposal to have an election in advance of the special party conference as a wider franchise as being illegitimate or illegal, but it would be ill-advised.

It would cause serious and

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Polls at odds before US election debate

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 28

President Carter and Mr Ronald Reagan are meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, this evening, in a debate organized by the League of Women Voters. It could be the decisive event of the election campaign.

The latest Gallup poll, published this morning, puts the President ahead by 45 points to 42. Mr John Anderson, the independent candidate, has 9 per cent and the rest are undecided. This poll compares with

one taken two weeks ago, that put Mr Reagan ahead by 45 to 42 points.

However, the latest Harris poll shows Mr Reagan ahead by 45 to 42 per cent, with Mr Anderson 10 per cent. The previous Harris poll showed Mr Reagan at 42, Mr Carter at 39 and Mr Anderson at 12 per cent.

The debate may tip the balance back to Mr Reagan, or confirm Mr Carter's lead and perhaps assure him of victory.

Election campaign, page 7

Northern Ireland may join dispute

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The prison dispute could take a dangerous turn for the worse today as prison officers in Northern Ireland vote on a proposal to take action in support of the claim made by their colleagues in England and Wales.

Officials from Northern Ireland were at yesterday's national executive meeting of the Prison Officers' Association in London which decided not to increase sanctions for those who refused to accept admissions of inmates.

Mr Colin Steel, chairman, said they had forced Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, to go to Parliament for an unprecedented package of draconian powers.

Prison officers in England and Wales, he said, were loathe

to impose anything upon their colleagues in Northern Ireland that could end in violence.

While the association was standing firm in its action there were a number of areas at which the Home Secretary had said he was prepared to meet. Northern troops: After another 130 troops from the 1st Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders, had moved into the new Frankland prison, Durham, yesterday, the Home Office spokesman at the scene said no decision had been taken about what the troops' duties would be when the first prisoners arrived (Our Durham Correspondent writes).

Magistrates' refusal, page 2

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Magistrates' refusal, page 2

Widbridge is to concentrate on successful Metro

Mr BL's Mini Metro has been so successful that Sir Michael Edwards, the managing director of the car company, has decided to concentrate on the older Mini. Since Metro's launch, it has taken 4 per cent of the British market. In BL's corporate plan, Langbridge's name was in the list of new models to be developed between the Metro, Mini and the

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Ulster murder threat

Tension in Northern Ireland was heightened as the Ulster Defence Association said it would eliminate anyone threatening the state of Ulster. The group said it would replace every man who dies in the hunger strike with another.

Page 2

Paris death sentence

A young man who shot dead a policeman while on the run from prison was sentenced in Paris to death by guillotine. Nobody has been executed in France for three years, but public opinion is outraged by a recent spate of shootings of police. Three policemen have been killed this month.

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Civil Service threat

Civil Service union leaders condemned the Government's suspension of pay comparison for its 550,000 white collar employees and promised to "fight" the political process in retaliation, not the public. They are also threatening key computers in the Island Revenue and the Civil Service.

Page 2

Polish border controls

East Germany and Poland tonight announced restrictions on travel between the two countries. No reason was given for the move which has ended eight years of almost complete freedom, but East German leaders have expressed concern over the Polish political reform.

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progress towards a common EEC policy was made in Luxembourg, agreement was reached on a system of binding currencies. But wide differences between member states, in demanding special rights in

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Zimbabwe: Mr Edgar Tekere's lawyers say that the minister, who is on a murder charge, had been warned of a plot to assassinate him.

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Classified advertisements: Apartments, page 22, 26; La crème de la crème, 26; Personal, 27, 28; Property, 25

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UDA murder threat as hunger strike feeds unrest in Ulster

Belfast. The Ulster Defence Association, the main Protestant paramilitary force in Northern Ireland, is threatening to terminate anybody who poses a threat to the "state of Ulster" as tension continues to grow because of the hunger strike at the Maze prison, near Belfast.

There was another serious news for the province yesterday. The prison officers' dispute could be extended to Northern Ireland from today; and it was learnt that the hunger strikers plan to replace any man who dies with another.

As the highly efficient republican propaganda machine continued to operate in America, France and other parts of the world, Protestant leaders expressed increasing signs of alarm at what is potentially the most explosive situation in the province for many years.

The prospect of a return to the ugly street fighting of the early 1970s, when the hunger strikers dies can no longer be rejected as sensationalism. It is real, and most parties acknowledge it.

The seven hunger strikers completed their second day of fast yesterday. The British Government categorically refused to move another inch towards their five demands, which include prison work, letters, visits and free association with fellow prisoners.

The UDA, which makes no secret of its concern at the increasing killing in Northern Ireland, said it would bring to the people's notice that it was fully aware of the Provisional IRA's intention to create agitation, confrontation and social disorder.

Strike: "Through this campaign they hope to force the Protestant population to migrate, leaving Ulster to the Provisional IRA and the eventual socialist republic."

The H-block issue is the latest in a long line of Provisional IRA propaganda in their attempt to discredit the state of Ulster.

"Let the people who are embarking on this campaign be aware that the UDA will not be drawn into a sectarian war but that the UDA will be as at its disposal to eliminate those who pose a threat to the state of Ulster and its peoples."

The UDA emphasized that that should in no way be interpreted as a threat to the Roman Catholic community, "many of whom we believe to be as disinterested in proposed means and methods of the Provisional IRA as we are."

It is official UDA policy to assassinate known republican activists when opportunities arise. Thus, three years ago it declared its strong opposition to sectarian killings.

The effect of the prison officers' decision could be serious. Scores of prisoners are moved between jails and courts in a daily routine, and a rapid overcrowding of police station cells is possible.

Contingency plans exist to use two army centres for housing prisoners in a crisis but thereby incurring duties and costs the authorities' next move.

In a local prison officers' dispute a few days ago members of the security forces were used to carry out their duties and prisoners had to be held in an army camp.

Parliamentary report, page 12

DPP rejects obscenity complaint against play

Theatre Reporter

Sir Thomas Herberington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, said yesterday that *The Romans in Britain*, the controversial play at the National Theatre, did not contravene the Theatres Act, 1963, and that no legal action would be taken on the complaint that the play was obscene.

He said to the Metropolitan Police and Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General of the decision. Since only the Attorney General can sanction proceedings under the Act, on the advice of the director, that means there can be no official legal action against the play.

However, attempts to start a prosecution of the play for obscenity are continuing. Mrs Martin Brethous, chairwoman of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, who complained to the police about the nudity and the attempted homosexual rape in the play, has written asking the Attorney General for his consent to a private prosecution.

Four members of the staff of the Director of Public Prosecutions, all men, saw the play at the weekend, and as a result decided that it did not contravene section two of the Act. The section lays down that "a performance of a play shall be deemed to be obscene if, as a whole, it tends to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely, having regard to all the relevant circumstances, to attend it". The DPP's office added: "We decided that the play did not do this."

The National Theatre said: "We are naturally very pleased

Civil servants intend to hurt the politicians

Civil Service union leaders yesterday condemned the Government's suspension of pay comparison for its own 550,000 white collar employees and promised to "hurt" the political process in retaliation.

The main policy committee of the Council of Civil Service Unions (CCSU) deplored the Cabinet's decision to halt immediate pay rises. Pay Research Unit findings for the 1981 salary settlement.

Mr Peter Jones, Deputy General Secretary of CCSU, said: "We intend to hurt the politicians, not the public. What you see happening with the prison officers, who are among our members, is just an example of what could happen in the rest of the civil service."

The work of Parliament may be "disturbed by industrial

Unions fight to save key department

The Civil Service unions have launched an eleven-hour initiative to support Sir Ian Bancroft, Head of the Home Office, who has threatened to leave the Civil Service Department (CSD) from disbandment and reintegration - with the Treasury.

A paper submitted to a review team commissioned by the Prime Minister to produce choices for the department's future, Mr William Kendall, Secretary General of the Confederation of Civil Service Unions, an umbrella body representing eight staff associations, claims that the weight of criticism directed towards the CSD has been "unprecedented".

The Treasury, from which the CSD was separated in 1968 after criticism by the Fulton committee of Treasury performance in the Service pay and management.

If any ministry should be broken up, the council's paper

Driver given breath test after phoned tip-off

The decision of police to give a breath rest to a motorist who had been driving correctly but who, an anonymous telephone caller alleged, "was under the influence" was supported by a Scottish sheriff at Kirkcaldy, Friday, yesterday.

Sheriff William Christie found the motorist, David Dryburgh, aged 36, an oil tanker driver, from Dunbar Place, Kirkcaldy, guilty of driving with an excess of alcohol in his blood last December.

Mr Dryburgh was disqualified from driving for three years and fined £10.

Commenting on the police action, Sheriff Christie said: "They got a call saying a driver was drunk and they stopped him. They were obliged to stop him up and were entitled to stop him."

Labour not a responsible opposition, Mr Steel says

Britain, became a habit, Mr Frederick Weyer, chairman of the arts committee, told a meeting of the council yesterday (Christopher Worman writes).

Mr Weyer, Conservative member for the City, said that representations had been received by the council, most supporting the complaints made by Sir Horace Cutler, the leader of the council.

The play was "probably the most revolting display I have seen in all my life, on or off the stage."

"While I may be accused by some of censorship, there are limits to what I will recommend. The spending of ratepayers' money when taken to the theatre, and *The Romans in Britain* is the limit."

PLP moderate's attack on 'petty blackmail' by left

Continued from page 1

difficult problems for the party and for those reasons he believed that Mr. Michael Foot should act as leader until the party had sorted out its constitutional problems.

The defeat of the proposal means that the procedure for electing the successor to Mr. James Callaghan begins with nominations closing and ballot papers available today.

The contestants are expected to be Mr. Denis Healey, Mr. James Callaghan, Mr. Peter Shore and Mr. John Silkin.

Left wingers claimed last night that the moderates did most of the heckling and it was, certainly, apparent that Mr. Ernest Ross (Preston) West was the loudest when he proposed an open ballot and said that he would be prepared to stay until 4 o'clock in the morning and record how each MP had voted.

Mr. Mike Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne, East), a member of the centre-right Manifesto Group, said that the "Haffers" are going to vote against your motion, Eric, because to accede to it, to the bludgeoning of the NEC and to the party blackmail by their supporters in the country, would be a betrayal of the Labour MP who has taken his seat in this House for the past 80 years".

The motion of Mr. Ross and Mr. William McKelvey (Kilmarnock) to have an open ballot was defeated by 123 votes to 52.

In another move, Mr. Roy

NGA talks at 'Times' break down

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Negotiations between Times Newspapers and the National Graphical Association on the introduction of new technology have broken down. A report on the situation at *The Times*, *The Sunday Times* and the three other newspapers will be made at an NGA national council meeting next week.

Mr George Jerrom, union national officer, said last night that the talks had broken down because the company had refused to make concessions on matters which were to compensate the union accepting the abolition of piece-rate working.

He said that as the newspapers were due to be sold by the Thomson Organisation by the end of the year, there would have been much more attractive with new technology agreements.

The union had given the company assurances of trouble-free production for the period to next March, agreement to use new technology and to accept 12.5 per cent pay offer in the annual pay review were taking place, he said.

The Rev H. C. Williams, who will celebrate his 101st birthday tomorrow at St Stephen's Green, Canterbury, Kent.

Mrs Thatcher accused over letter

By George Clark

Mr Charles Morris, MP for Manchester, Openshaw, and Mossley, was asked to give the Service in the Labour government, last night accused the Prime Minister of giving an inaccurate answer in the Commons to questions about the Conservative Party in the north of England requesting "kick-backs" for party funds from companies that have received government grants for buildings and plant.

Mr Morris said that the Conservative Party Board of Finance, operating from Woolton House, Portland Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, had written to 50 companies in a squall fund-raising exercise.

He asked Mrs Margaret Thatcher to make clear to the board that this action, which was little short of an invitation to corruption, created a sense of revulsion in all parts of the House. Labour members backed him up, shouting, "disgraceful" and "blackmail".

Mrs Thatcher replied that she had informed Mr Morris that the letter should never have been sent out and that it was immediately withdrawn.

Mr Michael Foot, Acting Leader of the Opposition, said the letter was not good enough. Mrs Thatcher apologised for this letter over having been sent out. Had she discovered how much money was raised for Tory Party funds in this squall way?

Mrs Thatcher: "Absolutely not good enough. The matter was discovered, the next day and

Doctors sing praises of a fibre diet


By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent
A diet rich in wholemeal bread, pulses, fresh fruit and vegetables can reduce obesity, tooth decay and bowel disorders, a doctors' study group claimed yesterday.

The Royal College of Physicians, announcing the findings of its 18-month study on dietary fibre in London yesterday,

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

 Sun rises: 5:49 am
Sun sets: 4:33 pm
Moon rises: 12:43 am
Moon sets: 9:41 pm

Last Week's Low Water
Lighting up: 5:09 pm to 6:22 am
Night Water: London Bridge: 5:16 am
 5.40 pm
 6.56 am
 10:40 am
 11.11 am
Dover: 2.08 am
 6.31 pm
 2.30 pm

5 Wales: Mostly dry, sunny intervals: mild NW, moderate SE winds. High 12, low 10.
6 North: Mostly sunny, with 12 to 13 °C (54 to 55 °F).
7 Channel Islands: Rattling clouds, with sun at intervals. High 12, wind W, light; low 10, wind W, light; max. temp 13 (55).
8 W. Wales: NW gale, 12 to 13 °C (54 to 55 °F).
9 District: Isle of Man, SW, N. Scotland, Argyll, or Ireland: 12 to 13 °C (54 to 55 °F).
10 W. Wales: Mostly dry, with showers flying over, wind NW, 12 to 13 °C (54 to 55 °F).

Cunard deal may be within reach

Talks between the National Union of Seamen and Cunard aimed at resolving a dispute over company plans to transfer some cruise liners to "flag of convenience" enter their third day today (Our Labour Staff writes).

It was thought last night that the parties were moving toward a compromise which would halt the union's threat of action against Cunard's 29 ships.

A depression to the NW of Scotland will move E and pressure

with build in all areas.
Forecasts for 5 am to midnight:
London, SE, central S: SVF
England: Mostly dry, becoming
brighter, sunny intervals, develop-
ing; wind NW, moderate, decreas-
ing to light; max temp 13° to
14°C (55° to 57°F).
East Anglia, E England: Mostly
dry, a few sunny intervals; wind
W, fresh, veering N, moderate;
max temp 11° to 12°C (52° to
54°F).
Midlands, central N England,

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Glasgow Central Highlands: Showers dry out, a few sunny intervals, with N. breeze decreasing to moderate.

Air temp 11° to 12° C (52-54°F).
 Absence of heavy rain.
 Sulfuric, nitric, and
 rather cloudy, showers, heavy
 wind S, strong as gusts, decreasing
 to light; max temp 7° to 9° C (45° to 48°F).
 Outlook for tomorrow:
 Friday: Becoming dry, sunny
 intervals, but occasional showers
 to slow to clear.
 Sea passage to S. North Sea
 W. bearing N.W. strong, gusty

Magistrate says he will refuse to sit

By Michael Horneell

Growing concern among magistrates over the emergency powers Bill is expected to lead to a motion in the House of the Magistrates' Association and the Home Office.

As the Bill was brought before the Commons yesterday one magistrate announced that he would refuse to sit during the lifetime of the measure, and others are believed to be ready to take similar action.

Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates' Association, told me: "There is considerable concern that people in custody will not be protected before the court on the due date, while the court is given power further to extend them in their absence."

Magistrates say they cannot see how they can deal with an application for a further remand or custody without the person appearing before them.

"We are also concerned about the proposed suspension of the right of appeal in default of fines or rates or maintenance. We need to be sure this is only temporary."

He added: "Decisions are being taken without the usual degree of consultation. We need to have our objections clarified. But it is for Parliament to say whether all this is acceptable."

Mr Harold Hicking, a magistrate at Melton, Leicestershire, said: "I shall refuse to sit and I am having to search my conscience whether I should refuse to sign."

"I understand that if I send a person to prison for non-payment of rates the Home Secretary would have power to ban me as a magistrate. I think that is outrageous."

On discussing the matter, more

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Viceroy has a top speed of over 110mph and it reaches 60mph in just 11.5 seconds. At motorway speed it's practically silent because executives like to hear themselves think. But although it's a luxury express, Viceroy isn't profligate. At a steady 56mph it can achieve 33.2mpg.

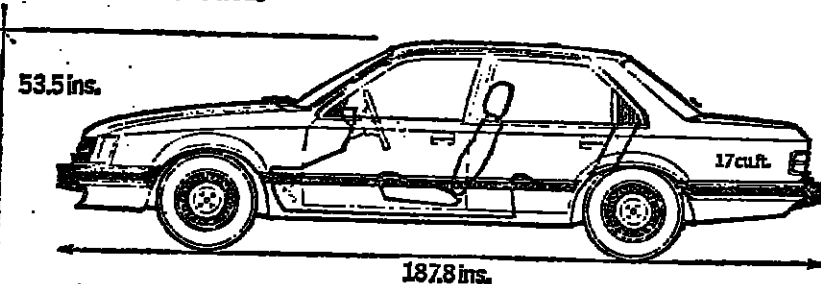
Do you know that all Vauxhalls are praised for their sheer driver appeal?

We see no reason why company executives shouldn't enjoy their driving. All Vauxhalls have excellent handling. It's designed in, and the new Viceroy is no exception. With independent front suspension with MacPherson struts, coil springs and a refined live rear axle, located by four trailing links, Viceroy gives a smooth ride and precise, light steering.

It's roadholding puts Viceroy in the forefront of cars in this class. We can arrange for you to try a Viceroy soon, to prove it for yourself.

Do you know about Viceroy's spaciousness?

Viceroy is long, sleek and low. And its interior space makes four or five top people very comfortable. But Viceroy is still compact enough to hustle easily through heavy traffic. We can arrange for you to see for yourself. Just contact your local Vauxhall dealer.



If it's your job to know about cars, how much do you know about the new Vauxhall Viceroy?

Do you know where Viceroy fits in the Vauxhall range?



CARLTON
From £6105

THE NEW VICEROY
NEATLY FILLS THIS SPACE

VICEROY
£7864



THE ROYALES
From £10,692



Viceroy is designed to complete the Vauxhall top of the line executive range. It slots very neatly between the Carlton 1000's starting at £6105 and the Royales starting at £10,692. It also means that Vauxhall now have five entirely individual cars in this sector, including the roomy Carlton Estate. Most manufacturers just offer you different engines and different specifications. Vauxhall offer you different cars.

Do you know about Viceroy's luxury specification?

Naturally a car in this class is designed to pamper its driver. Viceroy is no exception. There isn't room here to detail all the features. For that you'll need the new Viceroy brochure, but here are a few items to tempt you.

POWER ASSISTED STEERING	CENTRAL DOOR LOCKING	ADJUSTABLE FRONT DRIVER'S SEAT	LIMITED SLIDING REAR SEAT	REAR WINDOW WIPER	QUANT CLOCKS	ADJUSTABLE FRONT HEAD RESTRAINTS	REMOVAL CONTROL DRIVER'S DOOR MIRROR	HEADLINE-ON WARNING BUZZER	4-SPEED BLOWER FAN
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Do you know the value of Vauxhall's Master Hire Leasing system?

Many people who have to buy and run company cars have found that the Vauxhall Master Hire Leasing system is a very effective method of controlling costs and improving cash flow. For more information, ring (0582) 21122 Ext. 8332.

Do you know how up to date the Vauxhall range now is?

With the introduction of Viceroy, Vauxhall have now launched a series of new cars in the last 5 years, making the range one of the most modern in the country. Chevettes, Astras, Cavaliers, Carltons, the new Viceroy, and the Royales. With different engines and body styles, there are over 30 Vauxhalls to choose from.

Do you know that more and more people are changing to Vauxhall's prestige cars?

Vauxhall's penetration into the executive car market is steadily increasing. More and more business people are working out costs and finding that Vauxhall can give them more luxury per pound.

Do you know about the really intelligent deals you can make with your Vauxhall dealer?

Short term price cutting is one way of moving cars out of showrooms, but we know that people who buy company cars have longer term concerns. Let us talk to you about the kind of sensible, realistic package we can put together for you on the new Viceroy, or any other cars in the Vauxhall range. It might be special interest rates, guaranteed buy-back prices, service deals or whatever we can tailor to your needs.

Do you know the number to ring?

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FLEET REGIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES	SHEFFIELD EDINBURGH BRISTOL ANTRIM	(0742) 28786 (031) 337 3261 (0272) 299835 (023841) 2291

YOU COULD ALSO RING YOUR LOCAL VAUXHALL DEALER'S 'FLEET LINE' OR WRITE TO: VAUXHALL MOTORS LTD., ROUTE 7586, PO BOX 3, KIMPTON RD., LUTON, BEDS. TELE: 82131.

ALL PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT BUT NOT DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES. AND ARE BASED ON MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDED RETAIL PRICES. PERFORMANCE FIGURES AND MEASUREMENTS ARE MANUFACTURER'S D.O.E. FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR THE VICEROY MANUALSALOON (METRIC FIGURES IN BRACKETS). CONSTANT 56 MPH: 32.2 MPG (8.5L/100 KM). CONSTANT 75 MPH: 25.9 MPG (10.9L/100 KM). URBAN CYCLE: 20.5 MPG (12.6L/100 KM). FOR VAUXHALL RENTAL CALL LUTON (0582) 21122 EXT. 8721. PERSONAL EXPORT ENQUIRIES (0582) 426297.

VAUXHALL



THE NEW VAUXHALL VICEROY £7864

Options include: tinted glass, sliding sun roof, alloy wheels as illustrated, automatic transmission and overdrive.

HOME NEWS

North Wales emergency plan stood flood test despite speed at which phased alerts were issued

From John Chavres
Blaenau Ffestiniog

An early assessment of the effects of 48 hours of continuous heavy rain on three critical river valleys of North Wales showed yesterday that a flood plan evolved by the police and local authorities worked well and averted the loss of livestock and possibly human lives.

People whose goods were ruined when a cold front hit the Snowdonia range and brought 21 inches of rain in 48 hours were mopping up yesterday. The morning high tides of the Conwy, Mawddach and Dovey estuaries were not accompanied by more heavy rain, even though it was still raining.

The flood plan covering the North Wales river valleys was evolved in 1960 and revised in 1974.

It provided for the Welsh Water Authority to issue a first alert, which was made through the police on Sunday, followed by second and third alerts, which came rapidly on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The flood plan covering the North Wales river valleys was evolved in 1960 and revised in 1974.

North Wales police headquarters at Colwyn Bay informed all its outlying stations, which according to plan telephoned a selected number of farmers, who in turn informed their neighbours.

If conditions had become worse the police would have called for inflatable boats, from the Royal National Lifeboat Institution or other sources, and finally from the Royal Air Force helicopter rescue base at Valley in Anglesey.

Wynnefryn, County Council's emergency services department, headed by Mr Ray Pierce-Jones, went into action early on Monday, coordinating all local authority resources, including the provision of sandbags, tractors, bulldozers, blankets and hot drinks.

Mr Pierce-Jones said yesterday: "We think the system worked. We shall obviously face claims about loss of property, but so far our records show no loss of human or animal life, and that is what counts. We are all proud of the way the system worked."

In the Conwy Valley, where the town of Llanrwst suffered mild flood damage, the memory of the Dolgarrog disaster of November 2, 1925, remains with the village. The village was destroyed and 16 people

died when the dam high above it burst.

The general line of conversation in Dolgarrog yesterday was: "Well, it cannot happen again, can it? It is still raining, but the river has gone down and nobody has been drowned."

In Blaenau Ffestiniog the flooding is being variously attributed to a series of storms coming down the mountains and even the extension of the "Great Little Train" line from Portmadoc. Many local discussions as to the cause will no doubt take place.

The police yesterday praised the community, which formed a committee almost immediately after the threat became clear and a meeting was held in the town fire station to make emergency plans.

Branch line closed: A British Rail spokesman said it was likely to be several days before the Conwy Valley branch line would reopen. (Our Colwyn Bay Correspondent writes.) The heavy rain washed away ballast and undermined the track for nearly half a mile north of Llanrwst.

A diesel train from which 30 passengers were rescued on Monday night was still marooned.

The receding waters leave one dead and enormous damage to property

From Frances Gibb
Preston

The flood waters around Preston began receding slowly yesterday, after one death and many thousands of pounds of damage to homes and other property.

The Army and police ended their rescue operation in villages that had suffered their worst floods for 50 years, several hundred people having been evacuated from their homes to neighbours, village halls and hotels.

Mr Gerard McGarry, a labourer, aged 26, was killed as he tried to connect a power line to his caravan at a flooded site near Flaxwood. Police said he was standing in three feet of water at the time.

As the waters from the rivers Wyre and Ribbles went down, villagers from Ribchester began the huge task of clearing mud and debris from their flooded homes. But some fifty families in the village of St Michael's on Wyre were still unable to return to their homes, many of which were surrounded by three feet of water.

Where the floods had

receded, floors were covered in mud several inches thick and garden crops, greenhouses and sheds were destroyed.

Soldiers in two amphibious vehicles and eight assault boats helped police to move stranded St Michael's villagers to drier ground yesterday.

The village's 500 inhabitants had been badly flooded only last Thursday and some had just finished mopping up the mess when they were inundated on Monday.

Mr Ronald Bamber, aged 64, who is staying with a neighbour, said: "We had been living upstairs for several days. But when the second flood came they evacuated us from the upstairs window."

He had dragged his carpet outside after the first flood, only to see it being washed away by the second. We have all lost our lives, everything downstairs, because we had no time to move it."

Another villager, Mr A. J. Clayton, said: "People have all been helping each other but we are numbed with the shock."

Farmers were particularly badly affected, he said. Vil-

lagers had worked through the mud to rescue 500 pigs.

Schools had been shut since Thursday and deliveries such as milk were being made by tractor and trailer. There had been no newspapers.

Some villagers are still without power and the local authority provided hot meals in an hotel.

"It will be days before we are clear of water here," Mr Clayton said. "It stretches as far as the eye can see on three sides of the village, covering some 30 square miles. When it goes down there will be nothing but black mud."

Sewage and rotting carcasses of animals are being carried through the streets by the floods.

Elsewhere cleaning up began in earnest yesterday. One of the greatest costs will be damage to agricultural land, particularly in the Fylde, a rich farming area. Police said that the damage could reach £1m.

A total of 9,000 calls from members of the public, many offering their houses to flooded families, was received in the last two days.

BAOR to get back its brigades

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The brigade, abolished as a fighting formation in the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) to save manpower in the mid-1970s, is to be reintroduced next January 1.

It was given an honourable discharge when the Defence Review of 1974-75 obliged the General Staff to reduce the British Army by 15,000 men. Anxious not to abolish or amalgamate any more of its historic regiments, the Army decided to set up a historical brigade, with its headquarters staff.

The four divisions in BAOR were made smaller and the divisional commander was given the job of controlling his 8,500 men without splitting them into two brigades.

The plan did not work, however, because the commanders found they could not control large formations in battle exercises. As a result, eight task forces were created last year, and they will become brigades.

The Berlin Field Force will be renamed the Berlin Brigade, but a decision still has to be made whether to retitle the five other field forces in the Army.

Committee supports student preference as main factor in determining courses

MPs reject more government control in higher education

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

MPs have rejected further government control of higher education planning at undergraduate level. A report by the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts, published yesterday, says that informed student choice should determine course provision.

The committee, chaired by Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, said it found little support for the suggestion by the Secretary of State for Education and Science that guidelines on subject priorities, related to future needs for qualified manpower, would be valuable.

Manpower planning experts had suggested that the proposal was impracticable. The report says: "We believe national systems of course control from within the Department of Education and Science to be wasteful of manpower and dilatory and inefficient in practice."

Student preference should continue to be the main determinant of the pattern of higher

education, but much more up-to-date information about the employment market should be provided to help pupils and students to make prudent choices.

The committee was gravely concerned at the inadequacy of career guidance. The Government should publish regular information about employment trends through the work for manpower studies in the Department of Employment, and a minister should be given special responsibility for careers advice in schools.

Some witnesses said that whatever messages might be given about the nation's manpower needs, the subject balance in higher education would still be largely determined by the composition of the present relatively youthful stock of lecturers.

As long as there was to be no increase in resources for higher education, the scope for change was marginal and largely circumscribed by the number of resignations, retirements, deaths and redundancies, they said.

The committee suggests that

in order to increase flexibility a smaller proportion of future academic appointments should carry "tenure". While we believe that tenure is an essential basis of academic freedom, we do not believe it should be allowed, as it sometimes does (sic), to act as a barrier to the natural development of new courses and the unnecessary preservation of redundant ones.

It also calls for the introduction of fair redundancy schemes; greater mobility of teachers between schools, colleges, universities, and industry; and more retaining of academic staff.

The concept of "binaries", the system of higher education, with the universities on the one hand and the maintained colleges and polytechnics on the other, has outlived its usefulness and should be replaced by a "plural" system in which diversity continued to be encouraged but within a more co-operative framework.

A national committee for colleges and polytechnics (CCP) should be established to

State and to make recommendations to the Secretary of State about the financing, administration and planning of advanced further education in the maintained sector. The new body would have substantial local authority representation. That committee should set up a joint secretariat with the University Grants Committee (UGC) to coordinate planning and course rationalization throughout higher education. The department of Education should be able to appoint observers to that secretariat to take on the coordinating role.

The department's role should be to monitor the higher education system as a whole. Institutions in the public sector should have a high level of autonomy, similar to that enjoyed by the universities, and they should be able to introduce, modify or close courses without government approval. It calls for the abolition of the cumbersome system of course approval by regional advisory councils and the UGC.

Other recommendations include measures to encourage more 16-year-olds and mature students to go into higher education; the establishment of an "Open Test" along the lines of the Open University; further government conditions on the feasibility of student loans; higher grants for students going into mathematics and science teaching; the abolition of the parental contribution in student grants; an increase in home student fees to 30 per cent of the full cost; and the abolition of status for overseas students from British overseas territories.

A minority report, submitted by Mr David Thomas, Liberal MP for Merioneth, and Mr Stanley Thomas, Labour MP for Brecon, South, calls for the abolition of the UGC and the transfer of responsibility for the planning and funding of all higher education, including the universities, to the Council of Local Education Authorities.

House of Commons: Fifth report from the Education, Science and Arts Committee. The funding and organization of courses in higher education. (House of Commons, 7th-14th, Stationery Office, 65.20.)

In brief

Mr Mulley gets libel damages

Mr Frederick Mulley, MP, former Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday accepted an undischarged judgment of £10,000 in a High Court libel action against the magazine, *Private Eye*.

His counsel said that an article in February, 1979, alleged that someone resembling Mr Mulley had been seen in compromising circumstances. The publisher apologized and recognized that the article was the slightest foundation for the allegation. They would pay Mr Mulley's costs.

'Panorama' date for transplant programme

The second *Panorama* programme on brain death and organ transplantation, presented by Sir Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC, after a medical-deputation met him on Monday, is expected to go on air on November 17.

PC murder charge

Joan Smith, aged 23, a painter and decorator, of 104 Edinboro Road, was charged yesterday with murdering Police Constable Frank O'Neill near Waterloo Station, London, on Saturday. He was remanded in custody for a week at Hove Magistrates' Court.

Children's choice

More than a third of the 650 children at Kingshill secondary school, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, who were given the choice of seeing Princess Anne officiate at the opening of the new building, near Tuesday, or off to school to stay away.

By boiler to Barbados

Mr Rose Garmichael, aged 42, of Annerley, with his family and three Dutch sisters, set sail from Falmouth yesterday for Barbados in an old factory boiler, equipped with sails and a diesel engine.

Four times redundant

A dinner attendant has been declared redundant from the same school for the fourth time in four years. Mrs Kathleen Newton, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, explained: "Each time a vacancy occurred because someone left or retired."

Gun youth sentenced

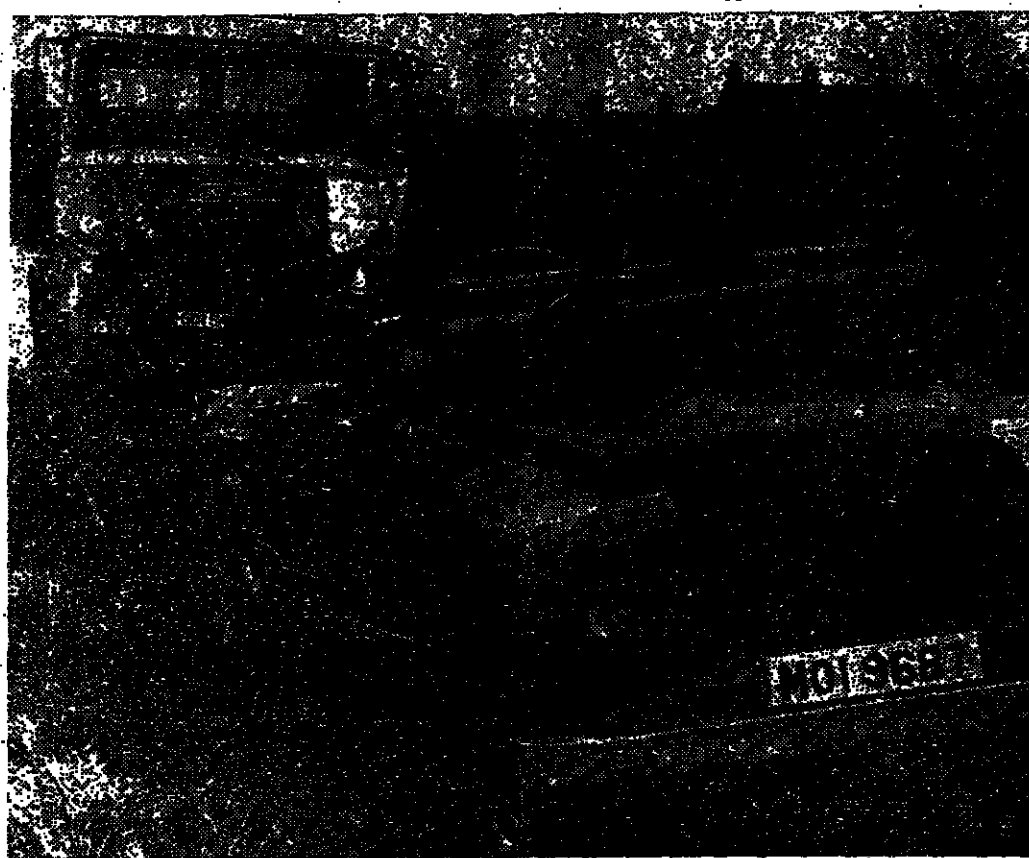
Derek Cramb, aged 19, of Chislehurst, was sentenced yesterday to three years in a young offenders' institution when the High Court in Stirling found him guilty of attempting to murder three police officers by discharging a shotgun at them.

Murdered boy

Essex police disclosed yesterday that a savage sex attacker murdered Steven Edmondston, aged nine, who was found dead four miles from his home in Billingham, Havering, last Saturday.

Farm relies for tax

The Government has accepted in lieu of tax a £14,000 collection of agricultural implements in the Vale of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, including wagons, ploughs and horse harness.



The Land Rover and the lorry after the collision in Belfast yesterday.

Five police killed in Belfast road crash

Four policemen and a policeman were killed, when their Land Rover was wrecked, and the bodies thrown nearly 20 yards in a road accident in Belfast yesterday.

One eyewitness, describing the scene after the crash said: "There was a girl up against the railing, and there was a chap can't with the roof of the Land Rover on his chest, and I think there were two more inside."

According to the Royal Ulster Constabulary the Land Rover was on routine patrol when it was in collision with an articulated lorry at the junction of Clonagh Street, and Victoria Street, about 200 yards from the city hall.

All the dead were constables in their twenties and thirties. Those who died were: Woman Police Constable Joan Best, aged 21, unmarried, of Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim; Constable Norman Monaghan, aged 22, also from Carrickfergus, a married man; Constable Patrick Collins, aged 34, a married man, with two daughters, of Holywood, Co. Down; and Reserve Constable Brian Hardie, aged 23, from the Oregan area of Belfast.

MP seeks to restrict sale of fireworks to licence holders

By Nicholas Timmins

A draft private member's Bill to restrict the sale of fireworks to licence holders aged over 18 for use only at organized displays is being prepared. The Bill, which is linked to a proposal by the National Campaign for Firework Reform that the firework manufacturers should start a national training scheme for people who wish to give displays, is being prepared by Mr Peter Archer, Labour MP for Warley, West.

The Bill will be offered to any MP who wins a place in the ballot for private members' Bills this session.

Mr Archer outlined the proposals in the Bill yesterday as police gave a warning to parents to supervise bonfires properly after an accident in which three boys aged 12 to 14 were badly burnt in Portsmouth.

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Four women on new social security body

By Paul Healy

Experts from the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress are to serve on the new Social Security Advisory Committee, which will replace the Supplementary Benefits Commission next month.

The membership, announced last night, includes four women. The members announced last night are:

Mr Tom McClellan, aged 60, chairman of the CBI social security committee and executive director of Plessey; Mr Peter Jackson, aged 41, secretary of the TUC social security committee; the Rev John Good, aged 43, a member of the Northern Ireland Supplementary Benefits Commission, which is being abolished next month; and Miss Julia Cumberlege, aged 37, chairman, Essex social services committee.

Miss Julia Cumberlege, aged 37, chairman, Essex social services committee; Mrs Jeanie Browning, aged 63, Opposition spokesman on social work, Strathclyde Regional Council; Mrs Jacqueline Lygaht, aged 63, chairman, South Glamorgan social services committee for handicapped persons and mental health; Mr Henry Hodge, aged 36, president of the SBC, solicitor and chairman of the Social Security Action Group; Dr Raymond Davidson, aged 59, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Young see the danger, but keep smoking

Most young people agree that cigarettes are a danger to health, but many do not stop smoking. Rather than stop the habit, they endure coughing fits, having a wheezy chest and being short of breath, according to a report published yesterday. Research by the National Children's Bureau, undertaken during 1978, showed that of 800

people aged 20 questioned, nearly 40 per cent said they were regular smokers. "They are aware of the danger, but they do not seem to identify the risks associated with smoking and to add to awareness of these dangers," said Mr Kenneth Fogelman, National Children's Bureau, assistant director, said at the bureau's annual conference in London.

In particular, young people, who were likely to be less entrenched in their smoking habits should be warned of the dangers, he said.

Other research presented to the conference showed that the 20-year-old interviewed in 1978 had a full-time job but been unemployed at some time

Colleges urged to improve racial equality

Colleges are being urged actively to promote equality of opportunity for students of all races rather than simply complying with the letter of the law. The Council for Racial Academic Awards and the Commission for Racial Equality have sent out guidance on the implications of the Race Relations Act, 1976.

Colleges are urged to consider setting up special preparatory courses to equip young people from ethnic minority groups with the necessary entry qualifications; to provide remedial English lessons for students whose use of idiomatic English is poor but who are otherwise capable of taking a course; and to ensure that no student is refused a sandwich course place because discrimination by employers has prevented him from obtaining a training placement in industry.

Low crime rate found among Bradford Asians

By a Staff Reporter

Asians in Bradford commit much less crime than white people despite their higher unemployment figures, according to a report published yesterday.

The adult Asian crime rate was one third that of the non-Asian population, and the juvenile rate was just over one half.

Insurance reform long overdue, lawyers say

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

The right of insurance companies to refuse to pay up on a claim because the policyholder has failed to disclose something they consider to be relevant should be drastically curtailed, according to a Law Commission report published yesterday.

The commission feels that the law is weighted too heavily in favour of the insurance company and against the individual insured. It also allows insurers to act as judge and jury in their own cause, the report says. It declared that reform is urgently needed and long overdue.

The kind of example dealt with in the report is where the insurer has failed to tell the insured that the reasons for insurance company something relatively minor about himself or his circumstances, and the company uses that non-disclosure to repudiate its liability under the policy.

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Punch

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HOME NEWS

Number of deportees at a record level

By Lucy Hodges
More immigrants have been deported from Britain this year than in any previous year and a number held at Harmondsworth Detention Centre last year was a record, the annual report of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, published yesterday, says.
There is clear evidence of a growing immigration problem, the council maintains.
More than 30 per cent more deportation orders were signed the first half of this year than in the same period last year, and the number of people moved as illegal entrants rose more than doubled. During 1979 5,000 people were removed, a record, the report says.
Beyond that trend, the report says, the definition of legal entrant by the Home Office and the courts.
The number of immigrants used entry at Heathrow in 10 months from May, 1979, rose by more than 30 per cent over the previous 10 months, the report adds.
The council criticizes the Government's immigration rules, which came into force earlier this year, which make it more difficult for foreign-born British women to enter the country.
They are almost certainly a breach of the European Convention on Human Rights, the council says.
Joint Report 1979/80 (Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, 44 Theobald's Road, London, WC1X 8SP).

Nuclear waste inquiry opens with a loud chorus of protest

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Newcastle upon Tyne
The planning inquiry into the proposed Atomic Energy Authority to drill boreholes in the Cheviot Hills in order to test the suitability of rock formations for the disposal of nuclear waste had a colourful opening yesterday.
No sooner had Mr Richard Spain, the inspector, introduced the main participants than a group of about 30 protesters, who had previously been engaged in a piece of street theatre, disrupted the proceedings by performing indoors, but declined to wait for a reply. They were halfway through their folk song, before the astonished officials could react. At once they were dispersed, but quickly as they appeared they left, to rapturous applause from the public.
But the refrain of their ditty, composed by the Newcastle Anti-nuclear Campaign, "let's make a nuclear waste dump, it's a farce, it's a farce," proved a timely barb. Accurately, it colourfully, if forebodingly, the line of argument to come from lawyers.
The hearing is an appeal by the authority against the refusal by Northumberland County Council to grant planning permission for the drilling of boreholes in Roddam Forest and Uswayford Forest for the purpose of studying the properties and structure of the rock, and movement of water within them.
Others ranged against the

authority include the Cheviot Defence Action Group, the Ramblers' Association, the Youth Hostels Association, Northumberland and Newcastle Society, the British Mountaineering Council, Friends of the Earth, the Council for the Protection of Rural England, the Town and Country Planning Association, the National Farmers' Union, the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, the National Union of Mineworkers, a battery of district and parish councils and an organization called Pandora.
The opening arguments were about the alleged inequality of such inquiries on costs (estimated at about £100,000). Heavyweight organizations like the authority were able easily to outflank the voluntary ones, in the view of Mr Kelvin McDonald, of the Town and Country Planning Association.
However, it was restrictions imposed by the terms of a local planning inquiry that caused grumbles: concern and formed the basis for the cross-examination of the main witness of the day, Mr George Wedd, under-secretary in charge of the air, noise and wastes directorate of the Department of the Environment.
Outlining government policy, he said the planning appeal concerned one possible natural barrier, geological structures, if waste was deposited underground. However, emplacement of the waste on or under the seabed, were options also being investigated.

Phone box swindlers get £150,000 gold coins

From Our Correspondent
Guildford
Detectives in Guildford, Surrey, yesterday were seeking swindlers working from a telephone box who acquired £150,000 of Krugers from a bank.
The coup was carried out using forged documents bearing the telephone number of a public kiosk and a man hired from a Jobcentre to act as a courier.
The victim of the fraud was a branch of Lloyds Bank at Guildford. It began when a man asked it for a certified banker's draft and presented documents purporting to be authority for the draft to be made out against the account of the Imperial Life of Canada insurance company.
The next day the draft was taken to a bullion dealer in London, who cashed it for Krugers. The operation was completed before inquiries disclosed the fraud.
The telephone number on the documents presented to the bank is that of a public telephone kiosk, outside Holy Trinity Church, in the High Street at Guildford. The name of the bank is being kept secret for security reasons.
Det Chief Inspector Brian Richardson, head of Guildford CID, said: "The man responsible for the fraud must have had an accomplice at the telephone kiosk."
Detectives were trying yesterday to trace anyone who saw the accomplice.



Floral tributes: Miss Gwen Berryman, aged 75, the actress who played Doris Archer in the BBC Radio 4 series, *The Archers*, with some of the flood of bouquets, letters and cards received yesterday after her radio "death". Miss Berryman was not among three million listeners who heard the episode on Monday night. She is in a nursing home in Torquay recovering from a stroke. Instead of listening, Miss Berryman, who took the part of Doris Archer for

30 years, watched television on medical advice. The episode had to be rearranged when Equiry, the actors' union, objected to the use of a church choir. Talks were held yesterday between the BBC and Equiry on the use of that choir for the funeral episode, which is due to be broadcast tomorrow. Equiry maintains that its members should have been employed for the choir's role.
Leading article, page 15

Police have a lead in hunt for M5 rapist

From Our Correspondent
Taunton
Police hunting the M5 rapist, who is believed to have made his nineteenth attack at Taunton, Somerset, on Monday night, said yesterday that they have the best description of him since the assault began six years ago.
A woman, aged 47, was grabbed by the throat so that she was unable to scream and was forced to the floor of a bedroom in her house.
But almost immediately her husband arrived and the man ran downstairs, brushing past the husband, who gave chase on his bicycle and saw the man drive away in an orange or red car from opposite East Reach hospital.
A woman in the car park verified the man's description as used 25 to 30, about 5ft 7in tall, of slight build, with a thin face and fairish hair and wearing a black donkey jacket with leather shoulder patches. He smelled strongly of oil, which was noticed during two previous attacks.
Police appeal: The husband later described the attacker as gaunt and hollow-cheeked (the Press Association reports).
The woman had been saved by the return of her husband, Mr Theobald said. "Somebody must know of a man of his description, with an orange or red car, who was out at 9.45 this night."
The smell of oil might indicate that the man was a lorry or engine driver, worked in a garage or dealt in paraffin.

Heathrow fees protest by 106 IATA airlines

By Arthur Reed
Correspondent
Heathrow
106 airline members of International Air Transport Association (IATA) decided at their annual meeting in real yesterday to communicate to the British Government their concern at the impact of annual increases in airport fees in Britain at a time when the financial health of the airport is rapidly deteriorating.
It was a reference to the decision by the British Airports Authority (BAA) to raise row charges by 35 per cent. Eighteen foreign airlines decided to pay increases in trust funds.
John Malkern, managing director of the authority, who ended the IATA meeting, said: "The air have become mesmerized by charges. Although the landing fees at Heath-

row jumped in April this year, it jumped from what was a comparatively low level.
"In real terms the fees at Heathrow and in the United Kingdom generally were declining. The BAA was making its profits out of loading fees, but out of shops and car parking.
"It is certainly not true that Heathrow is the world's most expensive airport. On a year-round basis it is cheaper than a lot of others.
In its representations to Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Trade, in London the IATA meeting urged that the airport authority should be permitted to finance planned airport development by raising up loans in the market, and to reduce the financial target for the authority set at 6 per cent return on net assets, "to more modest requirements compatible with a monopoly industry."

Journalists need no special privileges, editor says

Journalists should not have special privileges to enable them to protect their sources from fear of legal action, Mr Chipp, editor-in-chief of the Press Association, said yesterday.
He said: "We must not have special privileges, because to there will be imposed special responsibilities code as a quid pro quo."
Chipp told the Association of County Councils in that codes designed for protection of journalists became protection from law.
He said: "The press must run a risk, and accept it without asking for special treatment, he said. "We are sacred and must so."
Chipp must ever suggest

that we will break such a confidence; not the threat of jail nor jail itself. The authorities and the sources themselves must be clear on that point."
Mr Chipp added that he had decided last week that the Press Association should report the contents of secret and classified Ministry of Defence documents concerning proposed defence cuts.
"I am important and would do it again, because I think people have a right to know and that open government should be something more than platitudes. I think PA has in the past few days done something for real communication."
Mr Chipp said that critics who saw a conspiracy in the press had little idea of how the media worked. "They have no idea of the speed, the chaos, the internal disputes and tensions over any big story and the very fact that we are human."

Nottingham nurses charges assault

Charges of causing bodily harm to patients of Nottingham security hospital, have brought against three nurses after a police action of allegations in a Yorkshire Television case 18 months ago.
Director of Public Prosecutions recently applied to the Court for permission to charge against certain members of the staff in 38 cases have been the director's allegations against patients.
First three men are to be before magistrates at 10, Nottinghamshire, in early November.
A Bowdler, aged 47, a nurse, is accused of bodily harm to a Colin Brumby, aged 43, a patient, and a Derek Walker, aged 44, a patient, are charged with causing grievous bodily harm to a patient.

No prosecution after Derby County inquiry

There is to be no prosecution involving the affairs of Derby County Football Club, Mr James Fryer, Chief Constable of Derbyshire, stated yesterday.
An investigation that began some months ago, had been concluded.
"Reports have been submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions in accordance with the Prosecution of Offences Regulations, and he has decided not to institute proceedings against any of the persons involved."
Mr Fryer pointed out that as a matter of fair play he had ensured that those personally concerned with the investigation had first been acquainted of the decision.
Among those who were interviewed by the police were Mr Tommy Docherty, the club's former manager, and Mr Stuart Webb, the club's former secretary.

Accidents at church inquiry

More than seventy local residents attended the opening of an inquiry into a series of accidents at Rugby yesterday. They did not attend.
Trinity Church, in Sreet, was made redundant on October 23, 1974, and is being used as a community centre. The inquiry was held by the Board of Finance. It was that the building had fallen into disrepair in the past five years and that the use had been suggested.

gasted, including a cinema, bingo hall, dance hall and museum.
Mr William Harris, QC, chairman of the redundant churches committee of the Church Commissioners, told the inquiry, believed to be the first of its kind, that Rugby Borough Council had said it had no use for the building, but that it could use the cleared site for housing. The inquiry continues today.
More Home News, page 17.

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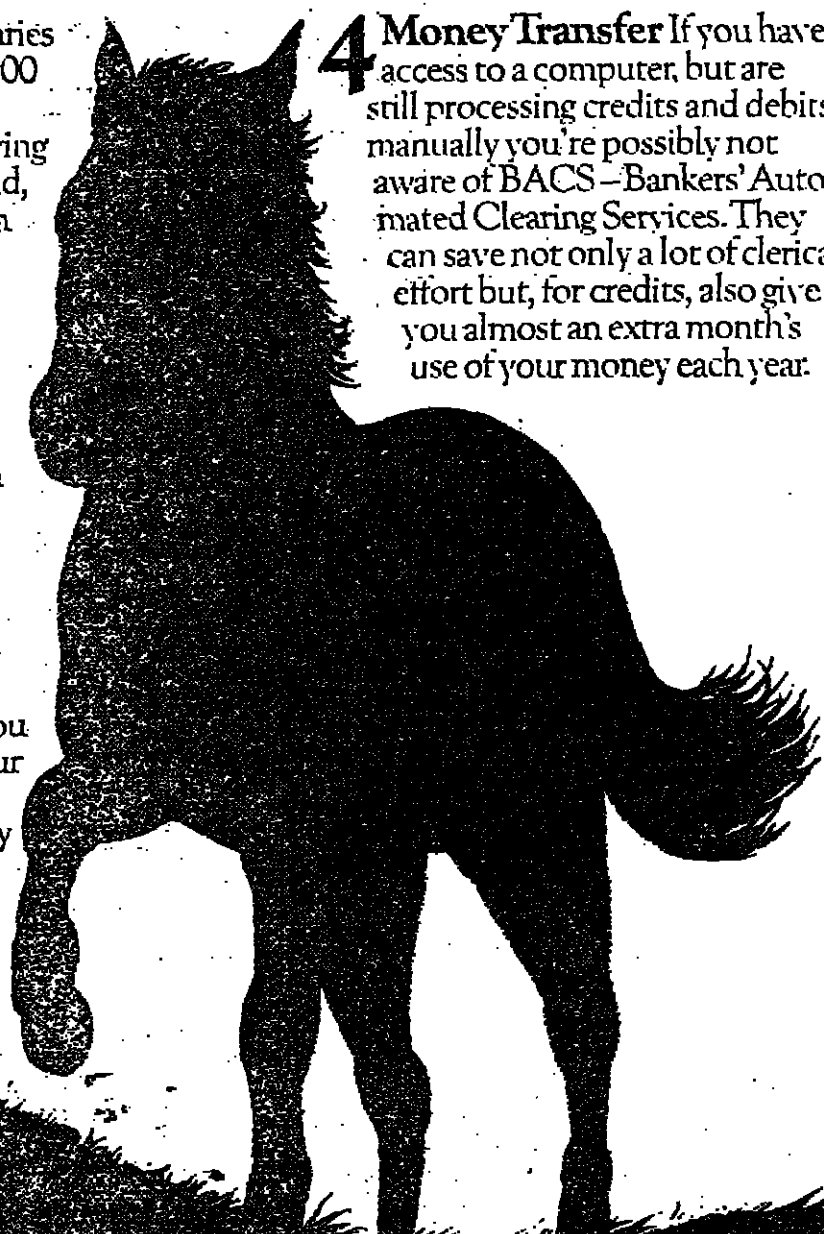
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At the sign of the Black Horse

LLOYDS BANK

Progress made on EEC fisheries policy but obstacles remain

Russians complain at rebuffs in Madrid

More pirate radio stations raided

These two raids follow the more spectacular running battle which took place on Sunday between the police and Com-

Britain and West Germany also criticized the Commission for its "arbitrary" proposal that they should be compensated for only 50 per cent of the fishing opportunities they have lost in waters now lying inside the 200-mile limits of non-Community countries.

Mr Kampelman and his Soviet colleague met over lunch, with the encouragement of other Western delegations, in an attempt to seek a way out of the impasse. However, conference sources said afterwards that there had been no progress.

The initial hearing of the case in Toulouse last week attracted 78 Socialist deputies and

Policeman's killer is sentenced to guillotine

The Government's concern was shown today with the publication of the budget for the Ministry of the Interior, which is responsible for the force. This is 16.86 per cent up on last year's total of 28,571.

In passing the death sentence today, the courts have shown that they intend to back the police with the ultimate deterrent. This is the third death sentence they have passed this month—although nobody has been executed in France, for just over three years.

that the expense has not been merited. There is even talk of closing down the Lille station.

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a group of people, possibly a band, standing in a dark, textured environment. The image is heavily stylized with a grainy, high-contrast aesthetic. The figures are silhouetted against a bright, textured background, creating a dramatic and somewhat abstract effect. The overall mood is mysterious and artistic.

Top of the world: Three Royal Marines on the summit of Mount Phabrang, perched in the Himalayas, after successfully climbing the 20,500ft mountain's north-west face. They are (top to bottom): John Mitchell from Ayr, Alexander Wilson from Glasgow, and Patrick Parsons from Knightwick, Worcestershire. The assault on Phabrang was carried out by a 12-man joint services expedition.

Tekere defence says minister had evidence of Zipra plot to kill him

Police shots c
crowds celebr

Clear Cape

Pretoria de

East Germany curtails travel to Poland

**1-Ch demands
laid down
by Solidarity**
Front Desk, Treason
Warsaw, Oct 28
After 24 hours of ultimatum

It now remains to be seen whether other Soviet block companies will follow Berlin's lead.

Bernard Levin, page 14

Carrington

Ten demands laid down by Solidarity

discussion at yesterday's meeting in Gdansk of the union's national executive was the confusion and the fact that the court's arbitrary decision had provoked radical reactions, which Mr. Lech Walesa, the union's leader, tried to defuse.

Carrington visit pleases Hungary

denance would affect the whole defense process.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will meet Mr. James Kadar, the Communist Party leader. It is evident from the warm-hearted reception he has received that Lord Carrington's visit is greatly valued.

Police shots clear Cape crowds celebrating fight

Brigadier Daniel Nothnagel, Commissioner of Police for the

tween pupils who have been boycotting their classes for several months and the Government.

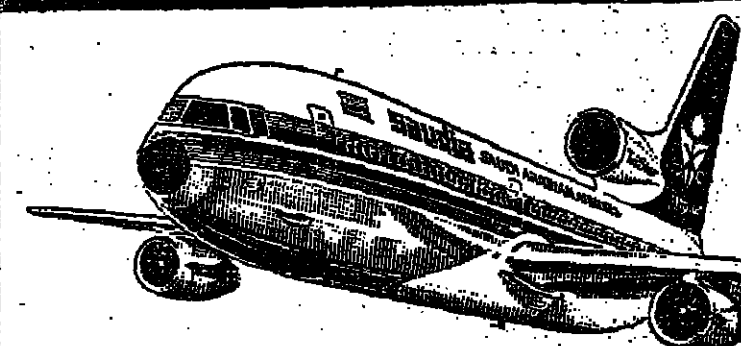
Pretoria denies Kaunda allegation

Dr. Nkomo, whose country is already heavily dependent on Pretoria for many of its economic needs. It was possible, how-

largely on the fighting taking place in Zimbabwe, which frequently spilled across the border into Tansania.

bring local councils under the domination of the country's sole political party, the United National Independence Party.

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OVERSEAS

People who admire Mr Carter and will vote for him with any enthusiasm are hard to find

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, Oct 28
The most striking thing about the mood of the American electorate a week before the presidential election is how little President Carter is esteemed. It is very hard to find people anywhere who will say that they admire and love the President and that they will vote for him with real enthusiasm.

Mrs Jane Byrne, the Mayor of Chicago, is an extreme case but an important one. She campaigned vigorously for Senator Edward Kennedy in the Illinois primary last March and went down to bitter and resentful defeat with him.

She now professes herself, as a good Democrat, to be as enthusiastic in her support for the President as she used to be for the Senator, but she is a bad actress and no one believes her. The other day she promised to pull out a larger crowd for the President in Chicago than had turned out to greet the first men on the moon a decade ago. She got about 20,000 people over a million came out for Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins.

Her real concern next week is not the presidential election but the success of Mr Richard Daley, Justice, son of a famous former mayor, and Mrs Byrne's great rival for leadership of the Chicago Democrats. He is running for state office and she is actively campaigning against him.

Down in Iowa, Senator John Culver is in a desperate race for reelection against a conservative Republican congressman. He has little time for the President's troubles. Iowa went

for President Ford in 1976 by a narrow majority and is probably lost to Mr Carter this year, too. Like many of his colleagues in similar predicaments, Senator Culver, hardly ever mentions the President at all.

Voters interviewed at random by the hordes of reporters who have been scouring the country for the past year, are at best tepidly favourable to the President, and more frequently frankly hostile to him. They admit that he has done his best in foreign affairs, but they blame him severely for inflation and unemployment, the famous "misery index" that he himself made popular four years ago.



US Elections

Above all, people far from Washington seem to feel the same frustrations that are felt by people here. A lawyer in Chicago said: "I can't stand his sanctimoniousness. He's always holier than thou, as though it's all our fault."

It is not altogether fair. In the summer of last year, Mr Carter retired to Camp David to examine the reasons for his failures, and came down from the mountain top to confess that indeed he had been at fault. Vigorous campaigning by Senator Kennedy, and assorted Republicans has left the clear impression in people's minds

that all Mr Carter said was that there was a malaise across the land.

Mr Carter, it is said, takes the engineer's approach to problems. He examines them in every detail, decides what is the best solution, informs the world of his decision and passes on to other matters. Months later, he is dismayed to find that nothing has happened.

A Democratic farmer in Iowa (where there are few Democratic farmers) said: "I support the grain embargo. We should not sell grain to Russia when they are starving. Afghanistan. But Carter, just announced, he didn't consult anyone. He didn't explain it. It got people very mad."

People will, of course, vote in large numbers for Mr Carter, because he is the Democratic candidate and because they are dismayed at the prospect of Mr Reagan winning. The question is whether these two negative impulses will be enough to overcome the resentments felt by voters throughout the industrial upper Midwest, and in the North-east.

The President is ahead, according to the polls, in New York, but elsewhere in the North-east the race is too close for any forecasts to be possible. Democratic politicians throughout the country worry that the President's unpopularity, the lack of enthusiasm that he inspires, will lead people to stay at home, rather than come out and vote next Tuesday. If that happens, not only will Mr Carter be defeated, but so will many other Democratic candidates.

Agitators increase pressure in Assam

From Trevor Fishlock

Dohi, Oct 28
Tension in the troubled north-eastern state of Assam rose again today as agitators stepped up the pressure in the new phase of their long battle with the Indian Government. A one-day state-wide strike which ended early today, and led to the arrests of more than 300 people, demonstrators set about blockading the homes of members of the state legislature. They also stopped jute and timber from leaving the state.

The agitators are still preventing any Assamese oil reaching the rest of India. The need for this oil, a third of India's home resources, grows more acute as the war goes on between Iran and Iraq. India's most important outside suppliers.

It is 10 months since an angry crowd closed the Assamese oil pipeline to emphasise that they meant business in their struggle against the Government. Not a drop of Assamese oil has reached the rest of India since.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, still hopes that discussion will loosen the agitators' grip on the oil tap. But she has made it clear that the oil blockade cannot go on through the winter, adding, significantly, that she hopes force will not have to be used.

The Assam crisis has already led to bloodshed and turmoil in Assam itself, and its reverberations have created tension and led to outbreaks of violence in other parts of the sensitive north-east.

In Assam, 600,000 students and schoolchildren have missed an academic year because of the trouble and 22,000 plywood workers are badly affected because plywood is not allowed to leave the state. Many people are afraid of being forcibly removed from their homes and jobs.

For more than three months from July, the student leaders of what is a virtual rebellion had talks with the Government. But they have failed, and both sides were willing to give much ground the negotiations were not likely to succeed. Earlier this month, the talks broke off and the students returned to Assam to revive the agitation.

On the face of it, the Assam question is both simple and brutal. The Assamese want thousands of people who have moved into the state during the past 30 years to be uprooted and deported, either to other countries or to other parts of India.

These people are Nepalese, Bengalis and refugees from Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan. Of Assam's 19 million inhabitants about five million are reckoned to be immigrants, or what the agitators call foreigners.

The student leaders have always demanded that settlers who arrived in Assam after 1951 should be deported. The Government has insisted that it could consider deporting only those immigrants who arrived after 1971.

But the issue is not as simple as that. People in Assam feel that they have been neglected by the central Government and that their riches—tea, oil, jute, timber—have been exploited.

Their resentment over their economic backwardness is compounded by their feeling that their culture and language are being eroded. They believe they are being swamped and are fighting to remain distinctly Assamese.

The Assamese, noted through the years by travellers for their easygoing nature, and even lethargy, have hardened their attitudes. The agitation against immigrants has had the support of a large number of people in all age groups. Mrs Gandhi has complained of policemen and administrators who have joined in the anti-government movement.

The present trouble began last year when the Assamese complained of the large number of immigrants' names on the voters' lists.

Any deportations would lead to trouble and violence and the Government's strategy from the idea of putting people on to trains and sending them to other parts of the country. It fears that the outcry in India and throughout the world would be enormous.

The electoral commission has had to buy advertising time to reassure the 985,000 voters. "Vote without fear, security will be there," they say. Another announcement emphasises that there are safeguards to ensure that each citizen votes only once.

Many organisations have taken advertisements to urge, in vain, the end of election violence. A cartoon in yesterday's *Daily Gleaner* showed Mr Manley and Mr Seaga visiting a fortune-teller together. "Who will win?" they ask her in unison. "We both have denounced violence," she replied. "Hold on!" she replies. "Wait a minute. Let the gunsmoke clear from my little crystal ball."

Republican likely: Mr Manley said yesterday that the Queen could eventually cease to be Jamaica's titular head of state if his government retains power in the elections (Reuters reports from Ocho Rios).

He told a press conference that the PNP might seek to amend the constitution to replace the Queen with an executive president. But he added: "When we finally break the monarchical link, Jamaica intends to remain in the Commonwealth."

Israel quick to condemn Mr Weizman

From Our Own Correspondent

Jerusalem, Oct 28
The Israeli Government reacted angrily today to American reports that Mr Ezer Weizman, its popular former Defence Minister, had openly associated himself with President Carter's election campaign.

The controversy followed news that the ebullient Mr Weizman, joined Mr Carter yesterday on the campaign trail in West Virginia and Cleveland and that he later praised the President's contributions to the Middle East peace.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, issued a statement today deeply regretting that he described as Mr Weizman's "intervention in the election process."

Israeli Cabinet ministers were furious in their bitter condemnation of Mr Weizman's behaviour, which was repeatedly described as irresponsible. Mr Itzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister said the former Defence Minister's action was "unbelievable". Diplomatic observers say that speed and fury of the Israeli reaction is intended to prevent a backlash against Israel if Ronald Reagan is elected President. Many right-wing self politicians believe Mr Agran is a stronger supporter of Israel than Mr Carter.

Israel in acrimonious circumstances from the Begin Government earlier this year, there is widespread official concern that Israel should not be seen to be interfering in the American presidential election.

Jewish fanatics told to murder taxmen

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, Oct 28
The serious division between secular and ultra-orthodox Jews in Israel has been exacerbated by the disclosure that leaflets have been distributed urging members of the minority ultra-orthodox community to resist Israeli tax collection by murdering tax collectors.

It is understood that the offending leaflets were drawn up by members of Neturei Karta, one of the extreme orthodox sects, which claims 5,000 followers in Jerusalem alone. Its leaders do not accept the existence of Israel and frequently boast of their alleged links with Palestinian guerrilla groups.

Copies of the new leaflet have been distributed in Mea Sharim, the bizarre ultra-orthodox neighbourhood situated close to the centre of Jerusalem which operates as a virtual state within a state.

The majority of its inhabitants wear their own distinctive garb and refuse to play any part in Israeli life. They shun Israeli money, avoid paying taxes, and refuse to serve in the Army.

Describing tax collectors as "armed robbers", the leaflets claim that although Jewish law calls for respect for state laws, it does not apply in the case of "Zionist taxmen" who are taking Jewish money for diseducating youth and building cinemas and other "corrupting" institutions.

The leaflets went on to allege that the taxmen had recently been harassing shopkeepers in the district and arresting those

who refused to cooperate. "The law that applies to them is that they must be killed without trial", the leaflets assert.

Another Mea Sharim pamphlet explained details of the sect's policy: "The Neturei Karta refuse to accept any monetary benefit—social or religious—offered by this secular state, in order not to associate with it in any way. They avoid paying taxes so as not to participate in the mass conversion to atheism labelled education."

We continue to shun the spoken, secularised Hebrew language of Zionism—a tool of nationalism—and prefer Yiddish so as not to participate in the Zionist transformation of Jewry from a religious body to a nationalistic body."

The distribution of the new leaflets comes at a time of increasing tension between Israel's ultra-orthodox minority and both the secular majority and the official forces of law and order—who have never been welcome in the narrow streets of Mea Sharim.

Last Saturday, for the first time in almost a year, a simmering dispute over the use of a main road to the new Jerusalem suburb of Ramat Gush, during the Sabbath, led to an ugly riot between hundreds of secular and religious Jews.

The conspicuous failure of the police to intervene has been severely criticised in the Israeli press. The respected Hebrew *Haaretz* newspaper accused the Government of surrounding what it described as "religious fanatics".

according to the Tanzania News Agency. The agency said that soon after the results in the Musoma urban constituency, were announced last night, the defeated candidate, Mr Limba Masiga, accused Mr Mwanga of trying to influence voters by distributing maize flour.

He alleged also other irregularities such as polling stations staying open after the official closing time and some voters being given fake registration cards to enable them to vote more than once, the agency reported.

The results of the contested poll were 10,707 votes for Mr Mwanga and 5,835 for Mr Masiga.

Tanzanians reject many outgoing MPs

From Our Own Correspondent

Tanzania, Oct 28
Tanzania's voters have rejected one minister and numerous members of Parliament, according to partial results of last day's general election.

With results received from of the country's 111 constituencies, only 36.4 per cent of outgoing MPs kept their parliamentary seats. Those defeated included Mr Solomon Olu, the Minister of Natural Resources, and Mr Nizar Gadi, the Deputy Minister of Education.

Others could choose between candidates of the single party, the Chama cha Mapinduzi (Party of the Revolution). The results had been expected to reflect public concern over Tanzania's economic problems.

Ten government ministers who have so far survived the election include Mr Edward Sokoine, the Prime Minister, who was unopposed, Mr Rashidi Kawawa, the Minister of Defence, Mr Amir Jangal, the Minister of Finance, and Mr John Malecela, the Minister of Agriculture.

Results of the presidential election in which voters could say yes or no to President Julius Nyerere, were expected to be announced on Friday.

A candidate defeated by Mr Abel Mwangi, the Minister of Manpower Development, has accused him of cheating and threatened to take him to court.

Mr Michael Manley: Powerful charisma and fame.

Reducing Government intervention.

Mr Seaga hopes this more benevolent approach to private business will encourage fresh investment from overseas, which has been scarce in the last few years. He thinks foreign businessmen have been scared away by the socialist rhetoric of Mr Manley and his associates.

Care has been taken to see that the election is run fairly.

Mr Edward Seaga: More freedom for private industry.

Four years ago the defeated JLP accused the PNP of rigging the vote.

This time a new electoral register has been prepared and systems evolved aimed at ensuring its fair operation. Yet both sides express fears that the other will use intimidation to prevent their opponents from voting, with bully-boys standing menacingly near polling stations and gunmen not far away.

Greek hospitality and French "art de vivre" open their doors in Athens on November 1st, 1980.

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ENERGY CASE HISTORY

How International Harvester cut the energy consumption in their offices by over 50%.

Old Fashioned
International Harvester Limited in Doncaster. Their office building was large, single-storey and distinctly old-fashioned. In winter, the steam heating system was inadequate, and with large roof lights, conditions became cold and draughty. In summer, the 'greenhouse' effect from the windows, coupled with an ineffective ventilation system, turned it extremely hot. So in 1974 International Harvester took the decision to refurbish the premises and they asked their Electricity Board to provide recommendations for improving the working conditions in the building.

Recommendations
In 1976, a new false ceiling was inserted over the entire office area, to act as a return air plenum. The roof was properly insulated to reduce the excesses of temperature in summer and winter. Air conditioning was installed and the system carefully controlled with good-quality air distribution. Heating energy consumption was reduced by making use of heat pumps. The lighting was improved by controlling glare and specifying lighting levels to recognised standards.

Energy Saving
The result was better working conditions, with cooling or heating as required. But the spectacular improvement was in energy costs. Altogether, the Electricity Board's recommendation saved over 50 per cent of the energy consumption of the building.

Experts
Every Board in the country has access to a team of experts who can advise you on energy management and explain the techniques available. They can't guarantee the sort of savings made by International Harvester. But they can help you find the most cost-effective way to handle your energy requirements. For more information, ask the operator for Freephone 2282, or simply fill in the coupon.

PLANELECTRIC
Using your energy can save yours.

Arum drinks the toast to his champion Mohammed Ali in front of a cheering crowd. "All into prominence, the American promoter. Rob Arum said today.

Arum said his "sports magazine" said Coetzee needed training in the United States before he could consider entering the sport of boxing. "I'm not going to tell Coetzee, who I believe was most amenable to it," Arum said at a news conference. "He will be given a couple of days to family make up his mind."

The South African would leave for the United States early next week, and make up his mind whether to accept Coetzee's offer. Arum was confident that Coetzee could "sell gas back to the top" under Dundee's guidance.

Arum's next concern was Dundee's challenge for the British light welterweight boxing title from Bedford has injured his knee in training and has forced him to leave his training camp in Kentucky, arrive at Wembley Conference Centre next Tuesday. Morrison, who was scheduled to fight the holder, Guinness McKenna, will fight on Tuesday.

Arum, the trouble I had with my last show, there is nothing I can do but cancel this one."

PARLIAMENT, October 28, 1980

Government aim to stick firmly to Nato commitment of 3% growth in defence expenditure

House of Commons

The Government remained absolutely committed to the Nato target for a three per cent increase in defence spending this year, next year and the year after, Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, declared during question time exchanges on defence expenditure.

That was what the Government's aim, that was what it was committed to, he added.

But security must be protected at the lowest possible cost. At whatever level was the minimum for the nation's defence, that was what it must be.

Mr Pym (Cambridgeshire, C): The main items of expenditure on nuclear forces are the running costs of the Polaris force at £155m this year, the Chevaline improvement programme, which is now nearing completion at a total cost of about £1,000m, and the Trident programme at an estimated total cost of £5,000m spread over 15 years.

Mr Evans: When the Government is introducing massive cuts in public spending on the whole range of social services, why is it unwilling to increase spending on nuclear weapons? It would be better to try to maintain the peace by having a non-proliferation treaty.

Does it think that the situation in Iran and Iraq would be better if both had nuclear weapons?

Mr Pym: This is not a unilateral spending increase. The whole balance of the budget has to be spent more on other matters which will be socially advantageous.

The defence budget is not only to protect the realm but to protect our security at the lowest possible cost. We do not want to spend a pound more than we have to.

We are not trying to match, in expenditure on weapons systems, the threat which faces us. We are trying to achieve a degree of security and safety, which will deter an aggressor and, therefore, preserve the peace.

If the arms control negotiations would give results, we would be able to do it even more cheaply. At whatever level is the minimum level for our defence, that is what it must be.

Mr Pym: We are going to get to a situation in which the kind of spending which Mr Evans and we, too, want, can actually happen.

Mr Pym: Mr Pym (Ratcliffe, C) said: It would be better if Labour MPs directed their questions towards the Kremlin. Would Mr Pym reaffirm the Government's commitment to the 3 per cent target?

Mr Pym: Nobody in the House is in the slightest doubt of our commitment to Nato. That goes for Mr William Rodgers, the Opposition, too, though his is an isolated voice.

Mr Pym: I endorse and confirm that we strongly support the Nato aim of annual increases in the range of 3 per cent because we believe this is necessary.

In our first year we achieved that, 1979-80. We hope we will achieve it this year but we cannot be sure that the outcome will be in the current year.

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Borrowing less will cut interest rates

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It was not the Government's intention to cut the public sector, she said. The Government was left to fall on the private sector that was where unemployment would rise, she added.

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Home Secretary believes that proposed new prison duty system could end dispute

The actions of the Prison Officers' Association went far beyond any form of industrial action which could be regarded as acceptable discipline, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said when moving the second reading of the Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Bill.

Before he spoke a division had been forced on a business motion setting out the procedure for dealing with the Bill. It was a vote of 238 to 110—Government majority, 128.

Mr Whitelaw said he regretted that the industrial action by the POA made the Bill necessary, and he would not have sought to bring it forward unless the circumstances demanded it.

The Government had accepted a May Committee recommendation for a 10 per cent pay rise for the year ending 1980. It was a pay rise of 10 per cent, including normal overtime and taking account of three-quarters of real inflation.

In the present economic circumstances the Government could not conclude that the POA's claim for improvement in their conditions of work was justified.

He said the Government was not prepared to accept the POA's claim for improvement in their conditions of work. He said the Government was not prepared to accept the POA's claim for improvement in their conditions of work.

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The new Audi 200 Turbo.
Audi The car for now.

[illegible]

The prince's dilemma

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

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Regent Street, London and Principal Cities

plans which they believed could not be afforded on the revenue available. Nowadays, Biffen continued, resignations on a point of honour were unfashionable; it

Clive Holland, curator of the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, who says he is kicking himself for not having

prize, thought on the other hand that it had something to do with Sir John Franklin's ill-fated expedition to navigate the North-West Passage in 1845. Judge Galpin, it appears, was

have then sent a copy of a new board game which, as a dedicated pipe smoker, I find unpleasant and uncomfortable to use. It is called "Smokers' Wild" and hides making a lot of

Alan Hamilton

2006-2007

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PAY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

Government has finally asped the settle of public pay. Ever since it took ice there has been a contri- tion between two principles: determining pay in the public or. One principle, that of pay- arch, seeks to link the in- asses given to civil servants to se obtained by workers in er jobs which are deemed to comparable. The other system, of cash limits, tries to relate rises to what the Government afford.

During its first year, the vernment allowed the prin- le of comparability to rule, h limits were set after it had one clear level of pay. rease in the comparability em would suggest and the h constraints were set high- up to pay those rises in full, a small allowance for sta- . In addition, employees in the ic sector received the final ie of increases agreed earlier, ch meant that the Govern- it pay bill actually went up 25 per cent even though the limit was set in line with a sumed 14 per cent increase, hat could not go on and the ernment is right to tell the ns so. If cash limits are to e any meaning they must be as the force which deter- es pay rather than meekly undomating what compara- studies suggest. The Govern- is also right to say that ing the current year, when

the private sector is under very severe strain and workers are being forced to settle for in- creases well below the inflation rate, the public sector should make sacrifices too, with in- creases around 8 per cent.

But the issue cannot be re- solved in the long term simply by sending a low figure for across-the-board pay increases. Govern- ments have suspended pay re- search in the past when they wanted to get a low level of settlements in the public sector. After a few years of pay re- straint, the pressure has built up and the Government has been forced to reintroduce the prin- ciple of comparability and face a new round of very large in- creases.

Simply suppressing the results of pay research, as the Govern- ment says it has to do, does not solve the problem. The Govern- ment should recognize that it has to move on altogether from the system of comparability. It should do this for two reasons. The first is that the comparability principle has manifestly failed to achieve its stated goal of taking public sector pay out of politics. Indeed, the effect has been, precisely the opposite. Governments have constantly been faced with the political choice of accepting the results of comparability exercises or rejecting them. This is far more damaging than forcing govern- ment as an employer to take a view about how much it is

prepared to pay its employees. The second reason is that, for all the efforts which have been made to ensure that the exercise is honest, the tests of comparability are deeply flawed. The structure of the public service includes a relatively small number of grades which include a very wide range of jobs. Trying to set one level of pay increase for all of them is bound to produce distortions.

Instead of trying to use sur- veys to simulate the market, the Government ought to be placing greater reliance on the market itself. The test for setting the levels of pay in those jobs which are exposed to relatively free entry ought to be what the market requires. If that means that Government computer programmers get particularly large rises, the Government ought to accept that, rather than accept a progressive deterioration of its computing departments. If that were to result in very small increases for some of the administrative grades, those already in those posts would have no justified cause for resentment.

Such an approach would require a much wider range of pay settlements within the Civil Service and would result in much more diverse patterns of payments. But that would be in itself a helpful move in the direction of increased efficiency and effectiveness in the public service.

Disclosure of defence papers

From Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris

Sir, Those who are making such a furor about the existence of a defence dossier in the Ministry of Defence and are pressing so hard to establish its identity have their priorities completely wrong.

Surely we should all be far more concerned that some knowledgeable senior official may have felt so strongly about the inadequate and deteriorating condition of our country's defences that he was prepared to put at risk his position, his career and his professional reputation to breach security so as to reveal it. Those responsible for that condition are scarcely qualified to seek a scapegoat except among themselves.

Your article, which presents CHRISTOPHER FOXLEY-NORRIS, Tumble Wood, Northend Common, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, October 25.

From Sir David Price, MP for Epsich (Conservative)

Sir, The substance of the confidential documents given by me "mole" in the Ministry of Defence to the Press Association is clearly the proper subject for public debate and for press comment.

Nevertheless, I must challenge the view expressed in your Satur- day leader (October 25) that the "mole" in question was "right" in his actions "because important issues of national defence are involved."

May I remind you that under our system of parliamentary demo- cracy, where the government of the day is held collectively and individ- ually responsible to the people through Parliament, public ser- vants (whether civil or military) are required to carry out the policies of that government con- scientiously without entering into public discussion of the merits of those policies unless positively authorized to do so (eg speaking for His Majesty's Government at an international conference).

It therefore follows that the actions of "moles" in the public services are in breach of the spirit as well as the letter of their con- tracts of service. They are also, directly adding to the reputation of those services and much resented by the vast majority of their col- leagues. More importantly, such actions undermine the parliamen- tary accountability of ministers.

If a public servant (whether civil or military) disagrees so profoundly with the policies of his government as to carry out that he feels com- pelled to warn the nation of the disastrous consequences of such pol- icy, then he has only one honour- able course of action. He must resign. He should not resign himself from the constraints required of a public servant. Furthermore, the self sacrifice of resignation is in itself a formidable argument.

So I invite you in future to abolish "mole" and to cherish clean resignations, as does Your obedient servant,

DAVID PRICE, House of Commons, October 26.

Crisis in the prisons

From Dr J. E. Thomas

Sir, Your leading article (October 23) on the subject of the prison officers' action was timely and cor- rect. In the midst of so many urgent national issues it is easy to forget the suffering not to mention the danger, which is a consequence of their action.

I may claim, in my writing, to have been sympathetic to the prison staff in the past. They have often been misunderstood or ignored by the Home Office, even when they were trying to be constructive. But in the last few years the dignity and professionalism of the bulk of the staff has degenerated into a state which presents new items merely hint at Governors have, for some time, been at the mercy of capricious behaviour about which they have been able to do nothing.

The prison service is (or was) a discipline service. As in the police force, "action" has such grave consequences that limitations must be put upon it. The pity is that the limitations on the police, as a consequence of the 1919 strike of police officers and prison staff, did not apply to the latter. Prison officers should cease their action at once, if their status is not to be brought into question.

I have criticized the Home Office in the past. This time they are right. They should be supported since the issue now is simple: Who runs the prisons?

Yours faithfully,

J. E. THOMAS, University of Nottingham (Department of Adult Education), 14-22 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham, October 24.

Medical school's future

From Dr F. Storer

Sir, Lord Annan's memory is surely at fault. I was present at the meeting referred to in his letter (Octo- ber 28) and can confirm Mr David Ennals's account in every particu- lar. The meeting was a committee of academic and research excellence and cost effectiveness of West- minster Medical School. Lord Annan was asked why then it was proposed to close the School.

He replied: "There would be no question of closure but for the fact there will be no beds at the hospi- tal to teach students." The sub- stance of this reply was quoted by Mr Ennals in the House on June 3 and it was subsequently reported in Hansard. I am not aware that Lord Annan took steps to correct this at any time.

It seems more than fair that, in- stead of paragraph of his letter to The Times, Lord Annan should impugn Mr Ennals's good faith.

Yours faithfully,

F. STORER, Chairman, Westminster and Associated Hospitals Campaign Committee, Westminster Hospital, Dean Ryle Street, SW1, October 28.

Amending Canada's Constitution

From Professor Ivan Bernier and Professor Guy Tremblay

Sir, In the coming months the Parliament of the United Kingdom will be asked by the Canadian Government to amend the Constitu- tion of Canada. It is the view of the Canadian Government that the Parliament of Westminster has no choice but to carry out that request, notwithstanding the opposition of a majority of the provinces of Canada, since any other attitude would amount to interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. However, we would like to point out that this view inadequately reflects the law as it stands.

The truth is that the United Kingdom Parliament is not bound by convention or otherwise to proceed with the Address; if it does so, it is the view of the Canadian Government that it is not taking sides in a Canadian dispute; otherwise, it would indeed be interfering in Canadian domestic affairs.

If the United Kingdom is not persuaded of its own impartiality, the only solution is to refuse to act upon the Canadian request. Were it to refuse to act, the United Kingdom would simply be indicating that Canada, as a sovereign state, has all the necessary powers to solve its problems at home.

In order to understand the exceptional role that the Parliament of Westminster is being called upon to play, it may be useful to recall how this situation came about. At the Imperial Conference of 1925, the United Kingdom and the Dominions were formally recognized as "equal in status, in no way subordinate to each other in any respect of their domestic or external affairs."

This declaration, however, was of a purely political nature; the legis- lative supremacy of the Parliament of the United Kingdom could not be reconciled with the newly pro- claimed equality between the Dominions and the United Kingdom. This was done in 1931, in the Statute of Westminster which stated in explicit terms that "no law made after the commencement of the Act by the Parliament of the United Kingdom should be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England."

But then this provision raised another problem. Very early in the discussions which led to the adop- tion of the Statute of Westminster, the provinces expressed their concern that their rights could be adversely affected if the Parliament of Canada were allowed to amend the British North America Act unilaterally. To borrow the words of K. C. Wheare, "the most important safeguard which the Provinces of Canada had before 1931 that their powers under the British North America Act would not be altered in opposition to what they considered their rights and interests, was that the Act was amendable by the United Kingdom Parliament alone, and that although the United Kingdom Parliament was bound by convention not to alter the Act except with the request and consent of the Dominion Govern- ment (and usually Parliament, if that amendment was to be made after the Act and when the Dominion Government and Parliamen- tary requested it to do so)."

As a result of the provincial representations, it was suggested at the preparatory conference of 1929 that the amendment of the British North America Act should be ex- cluded from the operation of the proposed statute. To quote again K. C. Wheare, "... it was realized that the question of alternative

methods of amending the British North America Act was a matter for future consideration by the appropriate Canadian authorities, and that, pending some agreed change in the process, the existing system should remain unaltered by the Statute of Westminster."

This suggestion was ratified at a conference of federal and provincial governments held in Canada in April, 1931, and eventually found its way into section 7(1) of the Statute of Westminster. Such is the explanation for the fact that the United Kingdom Parliament has remained until now the ultimate guardian of the federal character of Canada. To the extent, therefore, that it is allowed to intervene in Canadian domestic matters, not only must it do so at the request and with the consent of Canada, but also in such a way as not take sides in a dispute between the federal and provincial governments. If these three conditions are not met, then its duty under international law, is to refuse to act.

Westminster's disregard of the improper Address could not impede in any way the constitutional evolu- tion of Canada. The proposed joint Address to her Majesty the Queen expressly acknowledged that Canada is an independent state. As any other sovereign country in the world, Canada can anchor in its own soil an autochthonous constitution. The validity of such a constitution would not depend on a formal cut- ting of the umbilical cord which still appears to link Canada with the United Kingdom. Its validity would come from its mere efficacy — a factor that no body in London has influence through legislative intervention or, for that matter, by not intervening at all.

The late S. A. Smith, of Fitz-William College, Cambridge, has put it this way: "One must acknow- ledge that in certain circumstances a branch of legal competence, be it peaceful or accompanied by vio- lence, may have to be treated as superseding the constitu- tional and legal order and replacing it by a new one. Legal theorists have no option but to accommodate their concepts to the facts of political life."

No doubt, what we contemplate for Canada is a peaceful break in legal continuity that would begin its own legal life. The legitimate Canadian authorities do possess the right to proclaim for themselves a wholly new Constitution. In this fashion, Canadian politicians would take upon themselves the respon- sibility which they owe to the electorate, rather than bury it in the tangle of bygone rights of the mother country. It is interesting to note in this respect that one of the first recommendations of the Com- mittee on the Constitution of the Canadian Bar Association, in its re- port, entitled "Towards a New Canada", read: "The future Con- stitution of Canada should come into effect by action taken entirely in Canada."

An alternative solution whereby the United Kingdom could avoid being drawn into Canadian affairs would be an express abdication of sovereignty over Canada by the Imperial Parliament. This would force Canadians themselves, by whatever means they can legiti- mately design, to exercise the ulti- mate right they already enjoy to lay the foundation of legal order within the state.

Yours faithfully,

IVAN BERNIER, GUY TREMBLAY, Faculty of Law, Laval University, Quebec, Canada, October 17.

Who makes the sacrifices?

From the Director of the Child Poverty Action Group, and others

Sir, We have read with great con- cern reports suggesting that the Government is currently consider- ing a further round of social security cuts next year. We under- stand that these include not only a further reduction in the real value of many of the contributory benefits but also of supplementary benefit. Child benefit, too, could be in jeopardy despite the assurance that subject to economic and other circumstances it will in future be inflation-proofed.

We represent organizations who work on behalf of the disabled, pensioners, the unemployed, one-parent families, the low paid and children, and we would raise any further cuts in social security with dismay. We recall the Chancellor of the Exchequer's words last year when he said: "We should all wish to protect the living standards of those who are in need at any time, when we regretfully see the nation's living standards are falling overall..." but if it is to be done, then the rest of us would necessarily have to shoulder more than our share of the sacrifices needed."

All the evidence available to us suggests that in those in need who have so far been shouldering more than their share of the sacrifices.

In its final annual report, the Supplementary Benefits Commis- sion warned that cuts in supple- mentary benefit would be "unjust, ineffective and politically inept," and that they could provoke social unrest; it should also be borne in mind that cutting the incomes of the poor could lead to greater costs in other areas. For example, research has suggested a clear link between social deprivation and the reception of children into care. The weekly cost to the community of keeping a child in care is now about £100 a week. Similarly, greater poverty could mean more pressure on the National Health Service, particularly the use of the elderly and the disabled.

You argued in an editorial earlier this year that the Government has "an obligation to protect the hardest hit groups from the con- sequences of the recession" (July 31). We would urge the Government to take this obligation seriously.

Yours faithfully,

RUTH LISTER, Child Poverty Action Group, LINDA LENNARD, Disability Alliance, TIM COOK, Family Service Unit, GEORGE WILSON, Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, DAVID HOBMAN, Age Concern, JANE STREATHER, National Council for One Parent Families, CHRIS POND, Low Pay Unit, CLARE SHORT, Youthaid, 1 Macklin Street, Drury Lane, WC2, October 24.

Illegal immigrants

From Mr Ivor Stanbrook, MP for Orpington (Conservative)

Sir, The inter-tribe language used by your Special Correspondent and the unfair personal attacks on me in the *Times* preceding his speech in the *Zamir* case (October 21) should not go unchallenged.

The law of the United Kingdom, as defined by our highest court, must be obeyed by all Her Majesty's subjects and all would-be immi- grants in this country. As a citizen, it is occasionally unjust. The fact remains that until changed by Parliament it is binding on us all.

Mr *Zamir* and your correspondent may believe that an immigration officer has a positive duty to uncover all evidence of illegality at the time of his oral inquiries. That is not and never has been the law here, as the House of Lords has now confirmed. Let the wrongdoer beware: no one has a duty to warn him.

For the law lords to have decided otherwise, on the ground of personal sympathy suggested by your correspondent, would have been dangerously wrong.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

IVOR STANBROOK, House of Commons, October 22.

A future for 'The Times'

From Sir Robert Lusty

Sir, H. G. Wells wrote that human history is a race between educa- tion and catastrophe. The dilemma of *The Times* within this context is not without significance. It could well enrol, as Mr Malcolm Thomson wisely suggests (October 23), a League of Friends without appear- ing to be one. Its members may be no better nor wiser than others, but they recognize a way of life when they encounter it and sustain from this a faith in themselves and in the country.

Lord Reith, when he laid the foundations of public service broad- casting, established an educative institution: Sir Allen Lane, when he initiated the first 25 years of the Penguin Books, established another. The *Times* preceded both. Even falls within the context of what Wells had in mind.

It is too much to suggest, for example, that few possessions of the National Trust contribute as much to our national standing or well- being? If there could be established a Friends of *The Times* organiza- tion, placing its confidence in some such body of trustees as now ensures its purposes, it is difficult to believe that even the most irra- tional and short-sighted would fail to recognize the obligation of the annual will or the noble financial sacrifice involved. It is a problem to be solved for once by man and not by mammon.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT LUSTY, The Old Silk Mill, Blockley, Henbury-on-Avon, Gloucestershire, October 23.

TO GIVE OVER KAMPUCHEA

Thai Prime Minister's trip Peking seems to have had a success in persuading the use to adopt a more flexible use over a settlement in puchea. The brief com- munique issued yesterday after a between General Prem ulanonda and Mr Zhao ng, the Chinese Prime ster, insisted that a Viet- ese military withdrawal must ede any political solution, wise Kampuchea's indepen- ce would remain at risk. All tries which upheld justice id continue to support anti- amese forces in Kam- e. Mr Zhao told General . Do these ominous words t that a government whose sime of power marked an ighing success for guerrilla is still wedded to that on to Kampuchea's prob- ? Is no solution possible the Vietnamese begin to be down by the erosion of illa power? Or does China's quarrel with Vietnam (and Russian supporters) make ig unwilling to consider any route that would leave to e the future political ance of a government in m Penh? Whatever the ns, the Chinese will have, pointed Asean, the Assoc- of South-East Asian Natio- , many months past, with and in the lead, Asean as wrestling with the problem.

At times differences have shown themselves among the five mem- bers—some incline to Vietnam as a barrier against Chinese power, others towards China as a barrier against Vietnam's. Lately Vietnam's own intransi- gence has been enough to sustain Asean's united front. This was manifest in the past two weeks at the United Nations general assembly when last year's vote not to seat an envoy of the Heng Samrin Government was even more strongly supported this year. Asean's own proposal for a conference on Kampuchea early next year to be followed by internationally supervised elections was no less strongly supported. Such elections would be open to all sides.

In the course of the voting the Asean countries and all their western supporters made it plain that they held the Pol Pot regime in contempt and had no intention that it should be restored whatever its current political colour. They knew, how- ever, that with the Heng Samrin Government in control and much less detested—to put it at its lowest—than the Pol Pot gang, it was imperative to find a solution soon if Vietnam's con- quing dominance was to be contested. There had been just enough evidence of flexibility on Hanoi's part in recent months to hope that some way forward could be found.

China's attitude would seem to rule out such hopes. The insis- tence that military withdrawal must precede any political settle- ment may look like attachment to principle: it is certainly no help towards a compromise. True, the Vietnamese have already rejected any interna- tionally organized conference, much less supervised elections to be held in Kampuchea. They have their own plans for elec- tions next year to give final legitimacy to Heng Samrin's Government. Meanwhile, they have been trying to persuade the Thais that the only way out of their difficulties is to deal directly with the government in Phnom Penh.

These attitudes leave little room for compromise. Only a shift in China's position might encourage the Vietnamese to be more open-minded about elec- tions in Kampuchea in a way that would earn Asean's approval. But China's insistence on military withdrawal as a priority will undoubtedly be in- terpreted in Hanoi as an inten- tion to go on backing the Khmer Rouge guerrillas as a fighting force and not merely as one among other political elements in Kampuchea's future. In other words the senseless fighting will go on, with another dry season offensive now in the offing. All the same Asean will go on trying and western support for their efforts should not be relaxed.

DEATH IN AMBRIDGE

Joris Archer dies and phts s Equity to mar the funeral. eble Mill, the BBC's Barm- in factory to which Am- ie looks for its predestined they publicly deplore the in- a: a shame not to let the idy die in peace. But Equity, a knows, a publicity stunt, it seems, wants a slice of cion. Its members have had fewer engagements in radio a this year than last, accord- Mr Peter Plouviez, its gen- secretary. Are they to be tied to stand idly by while scabs who attend morning e at the church of St John Baptist, Cherington, War- shire, supply the funeral- ing of "The Day Thou st Lord is Ended", always

Doris' favourite? Better a gramophone record, on which the Performing Right Society col- lects. Better still the inappropri- ately cultivated voices of the pro- fessional, BBC singers. But they were busy recording something in St Giles's Cripplegate, the City of London, unaccom- panied as it happened, and no organist could be found. So back to the studio.

Life, as it can be depended upon to do, has again trumped art. The imaginary mourning of Ambridge has had to make way for Equity's unimaginable talent for farce. All along, one has heard, many of the programme's regulars have experienced diffi- culty in distinguishing the real from the radio world. If Dan

Archer needed a new cown or Doris a daily, the applications flooded in—not for the part, for the job. What are they to make of the latest chapter of events? The village of Ambridge, obvi- ously possesses a solid reality which no one would be inclined to attribute to Pebble Mill—though it might just be a prop- erty at the other end of the county which city folk have bought and are doing up for weekends. And who is this fel- low Plouviez with his made-up name? Some, boulder from London who has moved in and means to do old Walter Whatsit- name out of his second pair of corduroys, most likely. The Vicar has had to have a word with him already.

e Romans in Britain

Sir Harold Hobson

Dr Edward Shackleton in his to you on *The Romans in Britain* (October 23) declares that rain scenes in a play are rarely described "in a review is no reason at all why he i not himself, without having in, condemn the play as unfit ible performance." Unless, of e, those responsible for its cion categorically deny the substance of the report. But an Mr Shackleton knew that description of a thing is "just" if he has not seen the which is described?

Why not, I wonder, if we are to be as to "make dramatic- ments on Mr Shackleton's al appearance would anyone refused even to take a look eeping my comments as "ate"? Yet that is what Mr lton appears to think.

is not in any way responsible e production of *The Romans in Britain*, but I have been both a n of the National Theatre, he drama critic of a great aper, and I categorically deny ere is any scene in that play is as revolting as what us to Gloucester in *King Lear* Uodrig in *Despatch*. But the schoolchildren are quite un- urged to see these plays.

The Romans in Britain is a deeply s-play which reveals the ous of that author, Harold- na, that the heart of Mr is rately wicked, a conviction has been held by many ast- igher writers in the past, he climax of its first act is as

fine and thunderstruck, as any- thing seen or heard on the London stage for a very long time.

Yours faithfully,

HAROLD HOBSON, 305 Nelson House, Dolphin Square, SW1, October 27.

From Dr N. M. Horsfall

Sir, The Romans—who re-lived sex- ualism and bad language on stage— gave us obscene, not ob-scene. Mr Shackleton (October 27), should not suppose the matter ends with the definition of "obscene" as "unfit for stage performance". Ob-scene refers to the ill-omened cries of birds: that is sinister, disgusting, because announcing divine disfavor—a synonymy even more suited to those wishing to give Mr Brenton's play the bird.

Yours truly,

N. M. HORSFALL, Department of Latin, University College London, Gower Street, WC1, October 27.

Dealing with shoplifters

From Dr Michael Tash

Sir, I write as a psychiatrist with a major known forensic interest working in a large provincial city. In the past 18 months, I have been heavily involved in the trials for shoplifters of four prominent local people.

I do not of course suggest that shoplifting should be decriminalized, nor that the vast majority of offences are due to other than straightforward dishonesty, and merit punishment. It would be absurd to do otherwise.

My plea, however, is that the police and the Home Office and perhaps my own Royal College of Psychiatrists can get together to work out when and whether these people should be prosecuted and by whom the decision should be made.

It is obvious and accepted that there are a relatively small number of abnormal people who steal, where the stealing is almost like- ly to be an overdose, where it arises from occasional senility, from alcoholism, from frequent marital stress, from occasional schizo- phrenia, and very frequently from always wholly typical depressive illness, and personality degradation. My hope is that we could have something like a prosecuting solicitor system for areas of a particular size, perhaps 200,000, but whatever happens, these people must not automatically be charged, either by the firms involved, or by the local station superintendent. A simple quick probation report by officers attached to local stations (the statement of antec- edents is not good enough in every case) would usually distinguish between the dishonest and the probably disturbed. Many of the latter could be helped by an extension of the Voluntary Probation Scheme, and may not need the criminal process at all.

For I know this would be expensive but it would be a very avoidable tragedy that I have seen because of the present inhumane and inelastic application of the present system, then I hope that you too would want to see some- thing done about it.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL TASH, 16 St John Street, Manchester 3,

Social focus

Help on the way for all those with no government to uphold their cause

A draft declaration on the human rights of aliens has been placed on the agenda of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly now meeting in New York. A new study* concludes that there is no guarantee of protection of the rights of non-citizens other than diplomatic protection accorded by the state of nationality. This protection, which is only discretionary, is not available to refugees or the stateless.

It was the expulsion of more than 20,000 Asians from Uganda in 1972 which drew attention to the fact that there was no effective remedy to protect their personal rights, their families or their property. The UN Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities was asked to investigate, take recommendations for new measures and draw up a declaration as guide to member states.

In the last eight years the problem has become more acute and more complex. The numbers who live in a country other than their own have increased by several millions. Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Cambodians in Thailand, Cubans in the United States, Vietnamese scattered all over the world, migrant workers in western Europe from the South, in Arab countries from South-East Asia, dissidents on the Soviet Union, employees of international firms who represent a flood of people who not only have no internationally guaranteed protection in many of whom, by their status, no government to intervene on air behalf.

Some categories of aliens come within the provisions of multilateral international treaties, such as the Convention on the Status of Refugees, the definition of refugee by no means covers all those who escape from their own country, and on many 1 this year only about half of United Nations member states had



Diana Elles: conflicting strands in the law about aliens.

ratified the convention. The valuable work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is not made easier by these legal complexities and deficiencies.

Customary international law recognizes that everyone is entitled to the protection of his life, liberty and property, but as events show, whatever the principles of law may be, governments often disregard them.

There have been two conflicting strands in the law concerning the treatment of aliens. First, it is held that there is a minimum standard of treatment, regardless of the treatment of nationals, so that an alien may receive better treatment in some circumstances than the national. Secondly, the "Calvo" theory maintains that aliens may not expect better treatment than the national.

overcome by the acceptance that an alien, just as a national, is entitled to respect for his rights and freedoms recognized in international law and in international human rights instruments. This explains the purpose underlying the declaration now before the United Nations, recognizing the fact that under the United Nations Charter all member states undertake to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Distinctions between aliens and nationals may be recognized in national laws, generally on grounds of national security. Many countries, for instance, forbid aliens to live in areas vital to national defence; almost everywhere the public service is reserved to nationals; voting rights at elections, with almost the sole exception of Britain's—are jealously guarded.

None of these distinctions would be affected by the declaration, but there are provisions which have not so far been formulated in any international human rights instrument which are of specific concern to the aliens.

Because the rights should entail duties, there is a provision that the non-citizen shall observe the laws of the country in which he resides. What may be an obvious statement is not always acceptable to those who choose to earn their living in a country applying strict Islamic laws, with their correspondingly strict punishments.

Among rights of concern to the alien, a worker living in a foreign country should have a right to repatriate his earnings, particularly when he is debarred by the host country from bringing his family with him. He should also, if the "right to work" means anything, be able to join a trade union, especially in countries where closed shop agreements operate.

The final provision of the declaration, which is of the greatest importance to any foreigner who finds himself arrested, will be of considerable concern to the British Government. The non-citizen must be able to communicate with consular or diplomatic mission of his country. Although the declaration would not be legally binding, recognition of this right would be an improvement.

Member states will now have an opportunity, during the later stages of this year's General Assembly, to show their regard for their own nationals abroad and for foreigners living within their jurisdiction.

Diana Elles

The author is Conservative MEP for Thames Valley and deputy chairman of the European Democratic Group. * International Provisions Protecting the Rights of Non-citizens by Baroness Elles, Reporteur, Published by the United Nations, September 1980.

The pounds, francs and marks of health care—and why Britain is so far down the league table

Many know that the cost of health care is rising faster than the rate of inflation. Public expectation is pressing as ever and medical science offers more remedies for more ills, but increasing cost. Since more money is put on providing medical attention unless for other enterprises, it is surprising that governments everywhere are striving to contain the cost of their health services.

What determines the cost of health care? What measures can be taken to control the cost? And perhaps most urgent, what level of health care is really necessary?

To answer the first question, the cost of health care is determined by the level of demand for medical services, the ability of those services and the fees paid to those providing them. Interplay of these factors is shown in the table, compiled from data for 1978 from the European Commission and the members of the European Community.

glance at the table reveals that six wealthiest countries fall into groups of three: one spending more than £400 and the other about £300 per head. The third group, including Ireland, spent half or less. In the group nearly all citizens enjoy health care apart from nominal fees for drugs, while in the second group most patients have to pay all fees but can claim up to 80 per cent of the cost.

In the other countries, hospitals are mostly privately owned or run by independent organizations, and their funds come from a mixture of insurance funds and state treasuries. Each year costs and fees are assessed, often leading to acrimonious arguments and sometimes strikes. The insurance funds in continental Europe have the same concern about costs that the NHS has here.

These points imply that expenditure control is possible only when availability of services can be controlled. In the rich six, this has proved difficult except in Denmark, but even here the free access to primary care restricts the state's ability to limit cost.

The other five rich countries are moving towards building controls on new hospitals as one way of preventing further rises in health care expenditure, but the closure of expensive and uneconomic hospitals is often politically impossible.

1978	Health cost £ per head	Gross Domestic Product % spent on health	per head	Practising doctors per 100,000	Hospital beds per 1,000 people
West Germany	425	7.8	5,455	215	11.5
Netherlands	412	8.4	4,880	171	12.3
Denmark	412	7.2	5,710	200	8.0
Belgium	396	6.0	5,000	225	9.1
Luxembourg	236	5.3	5,110	163	12.9
France	299	6.3	4,620	172	11.5
United Kingdom	199	5.5	2,885	150	8.1
Ireland	126	4.8	1,320	118	10.1
EEC	109	6.6	2,380	245	9.9
	261	6.6	3,970	197	10.3

Doctors are costly both in terms of salaries and the expensive treatments they can initiate. A reduction in the number of hospital beds and regulation of the number of doctors would seem to be one way of reducing the cost of health care, and in Britain this policy is proving effective. Government-imposed cash limits, rigidly control new hospital building, encourage hospital closures and also restrict the employment of hospital doctors, especially when there are no adequate facilities for them to use. This strict control on funding is the envy of the other eight.

In most countries, but not Britain, doctors are paid by fee per item of service rendered to patients, and hospitals are funded on their costs. In the rich six, salaries are two to three times those paid to doctors in primary care, poorer three. In Britain, Ireland and Denmark, hospitals are nearly entirely state-run and funding is strictly regulated.

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Reducing the number of beds available for acute hospital medicine in Denmark and Britain has led to shorter stays in hospital; this increases the cost per bed because of its more intensive use but does reduce cost per patient. Unfortunately this reduction in hospital stays has not been enough to reduce the waiting lists for these two countries.

A good example of the issues at stake is shown by the recent reports on London's NHS which advocate reducing the 8.7 hospital beds per 1,000 to 8.0 of the rest of the country; this can only introduce the principal waiting list problems to the metropolis.

Another main issue is doctor supply. In Britain, Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands, medical school entry is controlled and attempts are made to match production to need, but need is also controlled by the availability of posts. In Britain there is a monopoly of production and employment, so the equation can be manipulated regardless of public demand.

In France, West Germany and Italy students have a constitutional right to health care, and in 1978 the average for the Nine was 6.6 per cent. In Britain the decision is taken by the Government and in 1978 it was 5.5 per cent, that is 20 per cent less. In 1978 this difference represented £1,600m, a sum that to government, Conservative or Labour, would have been prepared to add to the cost of the NHS.

No doubt much of the extra would have gone to higher salaries for top paid employees rather than more medical care, but more staff could have been employed and more hospitals built.

The Royal Commission on the NHS stated that any "catastrophic" reduction (to NHS resources) would probably lead to a reduction in funds made available from the Exchequer, implying that whatever the source of extra money, whether from public medicine or from a different source of funding, the NHS, the Government would determine the proportion of GDP spent on health care.

Surely it should be patients and not the government who decide how much of our wealth is spent on their health.

Dr Alan Shrank

Falling into line at last on data banks

debate on whether Britain has a law of privacy is coming to a head. The finally has to be acted on a decade of mouldering in a on successive governments.

in, as a member state of the Council of Europe, will soon be with the signing of a convention on Human Rights, provides for the protection of data kept on computers and can also be extended to data kept on manual

records will have the right to know what records are kept and for what purpose; access to the files and the challenge and correct what is already a basic right in many European countries, Sweden, France, West Germany, Norway, Denmark, Austria and Austria have privacy laws. Britain has a new law at all on personal information storage.

the overwhelming support of the 70 per cent of companies using computers and from government departments such as Trade and

credit reference agencies and employers. Uses and abuses multiply almost daily, yet no one in law "owns" information about himself or herself. It is being used in several areas: over the ownership and disclosure of medical records; the trading between companies of lists; the accumulation of information by credit card companies and the increasingly sophisticated data retrieval techniques used by police.

A law is also needed because Britain is losing ground through lack of data controls. Mr C. P. Davidson, commercial director of Lucas Industries, says Britain is now seen as a "pirate offshore data haven", where the handling of data is not subject to the safeguards in force elsewhere. British firms are less and less able to compete for contracts involving the transfer of personal data across national borders, because foreign firms are increasingly prevented by law from sending their data to a place where there are no controls on its proper use.

If, Mr Davidson warns, companies like his cannot move computer data between Britain

and abroad, contracts will be lost and the balance of payments will suffer dramatically.

Despite this, attempts to reform the law amount to what might be described as a classic case of Whitehall shuffling. In 1970 a Right of Privacy Bill reached its second reading in the Commons, but further progress was held up when Mr Callaghan, then Home Secretary, set up the Younger Committee to study the issue. In 1972 it reported with 40 proposals. In 1975, the Home Office published a White Paper (Cmd 5353) on Computers and Privacy, proposing laws.

A further committee, the Lindop committee, was then set up to work out details of legislation. It reported in July 1978, proposing a Data Protection Authority as the machinery for the new act and codes of practice to deal with the details. The committee had consulted about 300 groups and individuals who were overwhelmingly in favour, but the Home Office decided early last year that more consultation was needed.

Finally, in September the Government's Advisory Council for Applied Research and

Development (ACARD) proposed that a single minister and government department should be responsible for policy on information technology. The Government has yet to make a statement on this proposal.

In the present climate, the idea of a quango to deal with data protection could be a non-starter. But an alternative has been put forward (after close consultation with Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office) by the National Council for Civil Liberties. This outlines a new law based on the protection now provided to citizens in the Consumer Credit Act 1974, including a right of access and challenge to records.

Their Protection of Information Act would use existing bodies to deal with complaints—industrial tribunals, for instance, to deal with employers' records—but would not afford the overall control provided by a Data Protection Authority. It would seem a compromise in Lindop terms but at least it would be the start of bringing Britain into line with the rest of Europe on a citizen's fundamental right.

Frances Gibb

Law Report October 28 1980

Court of Appeal

Statement obtained by oppression: corruption conviction quashed

Regina v Hudson

Before Lord Justice Wilby, Mr Justice Alderson and Mr Justice Giddens

The detention of a local authority planning officer for five days at a police station without any charge being preferred against him was unlawful, and statements made by him while in custody were held by the Court of Appeal to have been obtained by oppression and unfairness, and therefore should not have been admitted in evidence at his trial.

Their Lordships were giving reasons for allowing an appeal by Albert Cornelius Charles Hudson former planning officer of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea against conviction at the Central Criminal Court (Judge Brian Gubbins and jury) of conspiracy to corruptly obtain the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1959.

He had been convicted of accepting 1500 in bribes and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, suspended for two years, fined £2,000 and ordered to pay £500 towards the prosecution costs.

Mr John Marriage, QC, and Mr Terence Coghlan (assisted by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals) for the appellant: Mr Michael Combe, Mr Colin Nicholas and Mr Lord Justice Giddens for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE WILBY said that the appellant, who was planning officer for Kensington and Chelsea, was charged with conspiracy in 1974, became friendly in 1970 with Mr Edward Penrice, who owned a two-acre site in the parish of Kensington, and who was charged with conspiracy in 1974.

The appellant was bribed for planning favours to Mr Penrice, which made the site much more valuable. It was the evidence of those favours was not as strong as the prosecution had intended, and without evidence of the payment of bribes there would have been no case to go to the jury.

On Sunday, June 27, 1976, at 5.30, the seven police officers searched the appellant's house at Farnham, Surrey. He was arrested and taken to Chelsea police station and detained for the next five days and four nights. He spent 50 hours in the custody of police officers, during which time he had been asked some 200 questions. He made a written confession under caution on the evening of his release on the Thursday.

The prosecution sought to complete the case with the evidence of the answers to questions and the written confession. Application was made to the trial judge for those to be excluded on the ground (1) that they were not voluntary in that the conduct of the police officers was oppressive and alternatively (2) that as a matter of discretion they should be excluded because the circumstances of the taking of the statements were unfair.

The nature of the appellant's arrest had to be considered. It was held that the appellant was arrested and was held in custody of a charge. But he was unlikely to be charged with the offence mentioned and was more likely to be charged with conspiracy, which was not an arrestable offence. Furthermore, the officers had instructions from the Director of Public Prosecutions not to charge the appellant with anything while they were interviewing him.

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He was not charged until 12 months later when the charge was corruption. In his ruling the trial judge said that, without making a decision, he would assume that the arrest and detention were unlawful. Mr Marriage, for the appellant, submitted that the judge should have made a finding and asked their Lordships to consider more carefully whether or not the arrest and the detention were unlawful.

Principle (d) of the Judges' Rules provided that when a police officer is making inquiries of any person about an offence he has enough evidence to prefer a charge against that person for the offence without delay cause that person to be charged or informed that he may be prosecuted for the offence.

During the first day's interrogation there were some questions and answers which contained admissions. The appellant tended to show that he had accepted bribes. Similarly, on the second day. But after a break, 22.00 and ordered to pay £500 towards the prosecution costs.

Mr John Marriage, QC, and Mr Terence Coghlan (assisted by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals) for the appellant: Mr Michael Combe, Mr Colin Nicholas and Mr Lord Justice Giddens for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE WILBY said that the appellant, who was planning officer for Kensington and Chelsea, was charged with conspiracy in 1974, became friendly in 1970 with Mr Edward Penrice, who owned a two-acre site in the parish of Kensington, and who was charged with conspiracy in 1974.

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The appellant's arrest had to be considered. It was held that the appellant was arrested and was held in custody of a charge. But he was unlikely to be charged with the offence mentioned and was more likely to be charged with conspiracy, which was not an arrestable offence. Furthermore, the officers had instructions from the Director of Public Prosecutions not to charge the appellant with anything while they were interviewing him.

answers remained unimpaired, in their view it did not.

If their Lordships were permitted to consider evidence which was not given at the trial within the trial, the contrast was significant between what the appellant said in his written voluntary statement purporting to admit a substantial bribe and the facts, which were proved beyond doubt later, that the money which he said was a bribe was wholly handed over to Mr Penrice either in the form of Penrice's cheque or cash.

Why should a man make an incriminating statement when the evidence was to the contrary?

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

PRICE

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Mrs Thatcher upsets the markets

Whatever hopes there may have been in recent weeks of an imminent cut in interest rates, the Prime Minister appears to have scotched them with her remarks in Parliament yesterday that she can see nothing in the monetary strategy to justify any early move.

Financial markets have been deriving a lot of solace of late that interest rates must start falling soon if the economy was not to be pushed into an ever-deepening recession, much the same argument that is now being used in West Germany to get things moving again.

Predictably Mrs Thatcher's statement came as a cold douche to both equities and gilts in after-hours trading, although the ill-edged market had already spent the day nervously weighing up the Chancellor's remarks the day before that money supply was still growing at an unconscionable rate.

The dilemma is that while the Government's monetary straitjacket appears to be having the desired effect, with inflation on the way down and the industrial production and employment figures showing the economy in reverse gear, that was underlined in no uncertain way as well yesterday by the latest CBI quarterly industrial trends survey which confirms the Treasury's fears that things will get worse before they get better.

To many it is now starting to look as though the Government is becoming beset with the narrow M3 money supply measure when of course true monetarist adherents would argue this is not more than a rough guide. The October banking figures for the next hurdle though again these seem likely to show that bank lending—evidently the Prime Minister's major concern—is still rising too fast although the PSBR is under control, and that will make the money supply figures even better in the second half of this financial year.

Profits a year left by the loss of the BMW franchise, the group purchased Wadham Stringer, which has now gone deeply into the red, after earlier projection of unchanged profits this year.

The decision to buy Wadham for £25m has still to show its logic and a decade of diversification away from world trade finance, in which Tozer is the acknowledged leader, has simply left the group sensitive to cyclical swings in demand and interest rates.

Pretax profits in the half year to June fell by £2.41m to £4.57m after a £2m jump in interest charges but after tax and minorities the unchanged interim dividend of 2.27p a share gross is still covered 2.3 times. Outside estimates of the year's pretax profits have been scaled down from £12m to £9m (against £16m for 1979) or less but if interest rates stay high Tozer may need to provide against profits to cover a fall in stock values.

Against this background the shares down 1p to 63p have only a 10.6 per cent yield to support them. Other overseas traders have gold and sugar (London), the Far East (Inchcape), the boom in Nigeria (Pateron Zochonis) or South Africa and Australia (Mitchell Cotts). Tozer, almost alone, has no special strength. The shares must also struggle against a persistent impression of money raising, if possible through the purchase of an investment trust as soon as possible.

Tozer does not provide a break down of its interim profits. But it would seem that around 40 per cent of the £4.57m pretax profits arose from trade financing and allied activities which went ahead strongly. Apparently, when world trade gets sticky, customers turn to Tozer for funds. There is however a risk in allowing such business to grow too fast.

The big disappointment was TKM Foods which continues to suffer from heavy supermarket destocking, where the outlook in general is described as not encouraging. A fall in interest rates would work through immediately to profits, but until that happens the shares look like staying in the doldrums.

eed International

Inexciting outlook

Rikes ravaged Reed's first quarter, slicing 2m from trading profits. The recession is only a secondary reason for the fall in profits. But in the second quarter the recession really began to bite, and profits the three months were £8.4m lower at 5.2m before tax, leaving the half year nearly halved from £50.1m to £27.0m. At least the results from the Quebec, wpsprint mill and further satisfactory figures from newspapers and building products in the United Kingdom have ammed the decline and in the light of the recent figures from major companies Reed's interims do not seem too bad, few shared by the stock market with the res ended unchanged at 195p.

However, it is hard to see any improvement in trading conditions in the second half. Canada, where Reed has benefited from a strike in a major competitor, will still do well but newspapers and other products will probably have a rather second half. So full-year profits will be in the region of £65m giving a fully-diluted p/e ratio of 7 and a yield of 9.5 per cent assuming the final like the interim dividend is maintained.

Reed's rating is scarcely demanding but then short-term prospects are none too exciting. Paper and packaging in the United Kingdom is under pressure. Volume in a packaging products has fallen by 15 cent and Reed, like Bowater, has found paper-making activities coming under attack from importers who benefit from lower energy costs and the strong pound. Reed however has strong balance sheet and a difficult trading picture, but there will be room for considerable very when the latest restructuring is played and as the climate improves. In meantime it is hard to get excited about shares.

er Kemsley

the Idioms

Interim results from Tozer Kemsley & Co. raises more questions than answers about the overseas trading and ice group. To plug the gap of £7m of

Harrisons & Crosfield On the commodity cycle

Harrisons & Crosfield's virtually unchanged interim pretax profits of £26.5m suggests that the group will be hard pressed to better 1979's full result of £58.4m. True, the pretax figure is somewhat misleading because of the massive increase in the interest charge, up from £1.8m to £16.0m. But the underlying trading position is noticeably weaker than last year. While turnover is 24 per cent higher at £372m, profits before tax and interest are up by only 13.5 per cent at £32.5m.

The hefty interest charge is the direct result of borrowings over the past year to finance acquisitions. Between the end of the last financial year and the rights issue in July, borrowings roughly doubled to £70m. But partly because of the issue, gross borrowings are back to about £30m, and the net figure, if the Harrisons Malaysian Estates cash is included, is nil.

At the same time, however, trading conditions are deteriorating. The discrepancy between the turnover and group profit reflects tighter margins in most of the United Kingdom operations, particularly chemicals and timber and building supplies. The increase in the latter group, from £5.38m to £6.01m, is partly distorted by the inclusion for the first time of profits from Parker Timber.

Plantations, which at an operating profit of £14.9m are £1.7m up on last year and account for about half the result, benefited from strong palm oil prices in the first half, as well as a steep rise in output. Rubber was also very firm in January and February, although it has tailed off now.

One of the consequences is that the dividend has just been maintained at 10.7p gross, although after the rights issue the dividend cost went up from £3.75m to £4.38m. If last year's 40p gross is paid again, the shares are on a prospective gross yield of 5.2 per cent on last night's share price of 77.5p, down 12p. Kuwaiti interest has probably helped to keep them at this level, but on the basis of 1980 of unchanged profits they look a bit dear.

By the end of November the internal ructions and turbulence which have characterized the relations between the life insurance industry and its principal selling mechanisms, the brokers and agents, will be resolved to the great relief of all parties. It has been a particularly acrimonious debate.

The Life Offices Association, the alma mater and voice of 80 life offices covering 95 per cent of the life insurance industry, met on Monday to discuss the main areas of contention—commission levels, differential rates, tied agents and the long awaited code of conduct for sales intermediaries.

Typically, because only the most generous could describe the code of conduct as speedy, the matters were not resolved. But there was general recognition that the war of attrition which is being waged by insurance brokers, particularly the British Insurance Brokers Association (BIBA), against Life Offices Association, practice, is damaging.

Urgent talks are scheduled over the next three to four weeks and a package involving the code of conduct (originally expected in September) tighter controls for the tied agency system and adjustments to the existing commission arrangements will be put to the next full meeting of the Life Offices Association on November 24.

Matters began to come to a head at the end of May when Crown Life, one of the smaller members of the Life Offices Association, felt obliged to re-

sign because it was unable to comply with the association's ruling about the level of commission payable for self-employed retirement annuities. It was a blow to the association and prestige, but not fundamentally important.

Much more disquieting were remarks by the newly appointed managing director of Abbey Life, Mr. Michael Hether, who early in September announced that unless substantial revisions were made to the commission scale for insurance brokers, Abbey Life would be forced to consider terminating its membership of the Life Offices Association.

As it is the oldest, and in many ways most formidable, of the unlinked life offices, the continuing membership of Abbey Life, if not vital is still very important to the association's well-being.

Pressure has been gradually building up among the life insurance brokers ever since the new Life Offices Association commission agreement was finalized in 1976. This switched the emphasis from commission related to the sum assured to premium-related commission, and was welcomed by all as a means of eliminating some of the more distasteful competitive elements attached to the previous commission structure.

(Under this system an inappropriate whole-of-life policy promising large sums assured in advanced old age to a young person would be sold for the big commission it earned the

broker, regardless of the fact that the person in question would have been much better served by a less rewarding policy to the broker—type of policy.)

Although the changed basis of commission payments was welcomed by insurance brokers, there were murmurings from the beginning that the Life Offices Association had failed to take account of the specific talents and services of genuine insurance brokers—as opposed to other sales intermediaries, such as solicitors and accountants—and that a differential fee structure, offering official insurance brokers higher rewards, was needed.

Since then, of course, the situation between "real" insurance brokers and the rest has become polarized by the existence of the Insurance Brokers (Registration) Act 1977, which came into being as a means of regulating an industry known for its "cowboys". The three principal insurance brokers' associations came together as BIBA and the Insurance Brokers Registration Council, a self-regulatory body with its own code of conduct and membership qualifications (including educational and financial standards) came into being.

But the question remains: what particular privileges does being a registered insurance broker confer? The answer has been none. This is because the financial rewards are not merely the same for non-registered brokers, but in some cases better.

In this context, BIBA's claim for a differential commission structure in its favour would not only improve its own profitability (the results of quoted insurance brokers have been glum), but also serve as an incentive for both membership and registration, not to mention staff stability.

Unless registration, with its implicit definition of a broker, is a success, the differential debate will linger. But without a resolution of the differential question, registration is not likely to be the resounding success for which its protagonists once hoped.

Even where there is some sympathy with BIBA's request for a 20-25 per cent increase in commission for brokers, other life offices do not fail to point out that some of their agents, particularly among the professionals, produce a better class of business. So who deserves the five-star treatment?

Where the Life Offices Association and BIBA appear to be more united is on the subject of the tied agent. Historically, he is the salesman attached to linked-life offices, who, for tax reasons, is classified as self-employed, although working exclusively for one company, and getting paid a mixture of commission and other benefits, including cars and low cost mortgages.

But, as the linked-life assurance industry has expanded rapidly, so too has the tied agency system with many of the newer companies preferring much slacker arrangements with their agents. Some of these operate as such an arm's length that they feel free to describe themselves as independent brokers, yet at the same time enjoying the privileges of a tied agent (payment of overheads "over-rides" (additional commission) of as much as 25 per cent with not one but several offices).

The issues involved are commercial and moral and offend both brokers and the majority of insurance companies. Life Offices Association plans to control the activities of tied agents (and their sponsors) by a commission system which will cover them for the first time and also set out to distinguish the tied salesman from the genuinely independent broker.

Such a statement of intent will complement the Association's code of practice for those selling insurance, which will be issued simultaneously.

Apart from disclosing the true identity of tied agents, masquerading as independent advisers, the code will deal with various practices such as "board selling" (when agents pretend to be market researchers) and "blind phone" calls.

This document, prompted both by the Office of Fair Trading and consumer organizations, will, in effect, start to codify what is meant by ethical selling of life and general insurance. Whether the sanctions against offending sales personnel, however strict, which have been left to the individual companies, will prove strong enough remains to be seen.

Margaret Stone

Frank Vogl

Rise of the corporate woman - real or imagined?

Washington

Can women make it to the top in America? Every day the television and newspapers are full of stories about women storming once all-male bastions. To many it must seem that the age of sex equality in public and business life has finally dawned.

The Federal Reserve Board has a female governor; the Director of the Congressional Budget Office is a woman; even today General Motors has two female vice-presidents.

Some get hired, such as Barbara Thomas, 33, who last week became the youngest ever commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and some get fired, or resign, like Mary Cunningham, 29, ousted as vice-president, corporate planning at the Bendix Corporation.

But how much is the rise (and fall) of corporate and Washington woman simply a result of the media? Certainly, the statistics on women holding the top jobs in business suggest that the newspaper headlines are misleading and that the age of sex equality is still distant.

A detailed profile of top United States executives, issued by the privately funded Conference Board organization in New York, showed that more than two thirds of them are Protestants, 75 per cent are Republicans, half were born in small towns, 90 per cent went to universities and all are male.

The Conference Board sent questionnaires to the top two executives of the 1,300 largest American companies and responses came from 536 men.

Women there indeed are in the very top jobs—Katherine Graham head of the Washington Post Company, for example, and Olive Beech, head of Beech Aircraft. But neither are really exceptions. They are making their way to the top the hard way. Neither went through the ranks or took a business degree. They married and, when their husbands died, they took the top jobs.

Some people speculate that



Sherry Lansing (left), who this year became president of 20th Century Fox, and Olive Beech, head of Beech Aircraft: 20th women are reaching the top jobs in America.

the old studios have been absorbed by conglomerate industrial giants and that many of the best producers have left the big companies to establish their own operations. In the process, too, women have seized their own opportunities and been successful.

Ten years ago Sherry Lansing took a sombre, probably realistic, view of the long process involved in moving up in the film business. Early this year she became president, at 35, of 20th Century-Fox and her vice-president for production, Claire Townsend, has had an even more meteoric rise, being 28 now and having held a similar job when 26 at United Artists.

She says that the pace of life in the film business is furious, with heavy staff turnover as people simply become exhausted. It is an ideas industry, catering mainly for young people and it is an industry that, as her example shows, is hiring talent with no consideration of sex.

She says that there is no longer any talk in the industry about what sex an executive should be, that people of her generation—people in their twenties and thirties—are not so full of the prejudices that may be found among older male executives in other industries.

The film industry could well be establishing precedents now for other sectors. The men in it are certainly giving women their chance and Miss Townsend adds: "There are a lot of wonderful men around now."

Miss Cunningham herself, saw marriage as the route to the top. Such speculation, based in fact upon idle, unfounded gossip, is the reason for all the fuss over her resignation, which she grabbed at the front page of Fortune magazine and has won acres of space in gossip columns from California to New York.

The facts are that Miss Cunningham went to Wellesley College and to Harvard Business School and that on graduation in mid-1975 was chosen, by Mr William Agee, 43, the head of Bendix, to be his executive assistant. A year after she was hired she was made Bendix's vice-president for public affairs and in September she won promotion to the post of head of Bendix strategic planning.

At about the same time, Mr Agee instigated a full-scale, top management reorganization at Bendix and, toward the end of the year, that was going to be divorced after 23 years of marriage.

Mr Agee had called Miss Cunningham his "best friend", taken her on countless business trips and decided that Bendix decisions with her—and romantic rumour spread.

Under the weight of the rumours she resigned. This raises the question whether any brilliant, attractive woman will ever be allowed in the male dominated upper echelons of top United States companies, to enjoy a dynamic career. Are the old male chauvinist prejudices still too strong?

Despite this sort of affair and what the responses to it suggest about attitudes towards women in American business there is still a remarkable resilience and buoyancy among the female business community.

Felice Schwartz, the head of Catalyst, an organization founded 18 years ago to help women in business, argues that "it is infinitely easier for women now; we've turned the corner."

She adds that women used to have to start in secretarial posts, but the new route now was through the business schools.

The number of female gradu-

Business Diary: Marshall plan • Rolls under the hammer

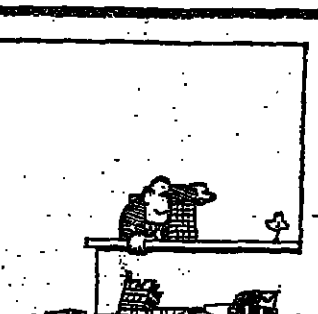
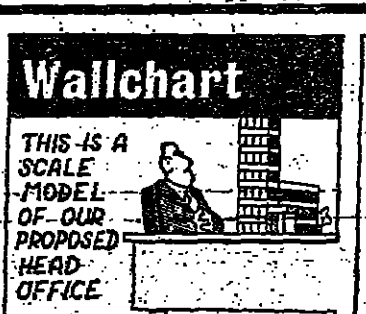
That Sir Robert Marshall, recent chairman of the National Water Council, is put forward as the next man for the job of the National Water Council, is almost certainly being viewed as chairman-elect at the meeting of the state lobby in November.

Mr Marshall has been a member of the group for years and Sir Robert, a civil servant who took job two years ago on the merit of Lord Nugent of Gower, should be specially to the group with his edge, and inside appreciation of the wiles of Whitehall.

The chairman's group, now three of hammering a mechanism for setting levels in the state sector, the Civil Service Department and engaged in trying to level of understanding ministers over the need for water flexibility in state financing, has become a casual clearing.

William Barlow, this chairman of the group, his resignation from the office chairmanship amid rumours of the Government's cash limits, was elected as chairman by Sir Eric of the National Water Council, past chairman of the group and a daughter of its activities, is working ranks after his return to the chairmanship of the Electricity.

Robert, as he is a former servant, has remained out of the public spotlight from an annual



strle into the wage negotiations on behalf of the regional water authorities and their 33,000 employees.

A former Permanent Secretary to the Department of Trade and Industry, Sir Robert was switched to the Environment Department amid the antics of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1973 which threw the world into recession. Peter Shore, now a Labour Party leadership hopeful, and then Environment Secretary, appointed Sir Robert chairman designate of the National Water Council in April, 1978.

The image of the modern car auction as something of an automotive gypsy, has been shattered by none other than David Wickins, chairman of the British Car Auction group.

Among the sales representatives, Carrinas and Grandas at a forthcoming sale at the group's Kemsley, Surrey, auction, will be the distinctly unfamiliar shape of a Rolls Royce Silver Wraith 2.

The car has only 600 miles on the clock, and has been

entered for the auction by Wickins himself, its owner, because he has decided that he prefers a Mercedes.

Wickins's Rolls will have a £40,000 reserve price on it. The auctions usually work on a cash only basis and buyers have an hour to check the merchandise after the gavel.

The British Car Auction group has just sold another auction rarity. It was a Mini-Morris entered by a dealer and sold for £300 above its price. Most auction customers are in the trade—do they know something the rest of us don't?

The somewhat unfortunate choice facing the American electorate next Tuesday may be causing them some heart-searching, but it is apparently proving no deterrent to Britons wanting to emigrate to the land of the free.

Such is the competition for the limited number of United States work visas handed out to United Kingdom residents that the Fraade Brothers, whose American law practice has handled visa issues for such citizens as Joe Bugner and a British of 200 states, has set

up a London office to meet the demand.

Brother Robert, 31, the younger of the two—Richard, 35, started the business—is now permanently based here, switching his time between the denizens of the world of show business and the more mundane of us, such as nurses, who provide the less flashy volume side of trade.

"I have files full of letters from people who really want to leave England", Fraade junior exclaims. "They are tired of taxes and everything down to steel strikes."

But those who do not fall into the categories which America desires, such as nurses and aerospace mechanics, will just have to wait.

"Lord Denning would come in as a person of distinguished merit and ability, for instance", Fraade says. "A local solicitor wouldn't."

Lindsay Hackett, 24, is Boyer of the Year. This does not mean that he has outperformed a million wives in Britain's shops, but that he has won a contest run for the past

four years in association with the Institute of Purchasing and Supply to improve the standing of professional buying.

Hackett is a senior buyer with the London company Control Data and collects £1,000 a trophy for his efforts.

As winner he had to plough his way successfully through two test papers and an interview with a panel of judges, the whole scheme being thought up by David Sheridan, purchasing director of Whitebread.

The organizers of the contest say that they are trying to kill the image of Bristow, the cartoon buying room character. This is far enough as long as no one actually deprives us of the delights of The Great Tea Trolley Disaster of '67 and the internal antics of the Chester Perry Organization.

Hackett Bristow would be disappointed to learn, should go far. All three past winners of the title have since been promoted.

Has the search for the British Airbus moles ended? The airlines have been trying for some time to track down the high level informants who keep leaking controversial information to the press. My attention is now directed to the latest report from International Aeradio, a British Airways subsidiary which has a 100 per cent holding in South Africa company Executive Communications (Proprietary). Executive Communications' chairman, the report says, is one E. W. Mole and its managing director W. E. Mole.

David Hewson

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CIG International Capital Corporation

(now Computer Investors Group, Inc.)

and

Computer Investors Group, Inc., guarantor

5% Convertible Subordinated Debentures

Due 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of December 1, 1980, as supplemented, among CIG International Capital Corporation (now Computer Investors Group, Inc.), the Company, Computer Investors Group, Inc., guarantor, and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Trustee, \$209,010 in aggregate principal amount of the above-captioned Debentures will be redeemed through operation of the sinking fund on December 1, 1980 at the sinking fund redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof. Accrued interest on the Debentures to be redeemed will be paid to the date fixed for redemption.

The serial numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed are as follows:

627	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666
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FINANCIAL NEWS

BCA rides recession to push profits up 50 pc

By Rosemary Unsworth
British Car Auction Group, which describes itself as the stock exchange of the motor trade, has turned the recession to its advantage and pushed up profits by more than 50 per cent at the year end.

With sales up by 29 per cent from £140.5m to £181m and commissions rising from £5.6m to £7.6m in the year to July 31, 1980, pretax profits went from 1.7m to £2.6m, slightly above expectations calculated after the interim results.

The traditional side of the business, car auctions, continued slightly less to profit, taking up 72 of the total of 80 per cent as in 1979.

The three remaining arms of the operation, caravans, rental, equipment and machinery, and spares, contributed the rest in part. About £70,000 in selling losses has been written off this year for the closure of a furniture-dealing and manufacturing business, and the wells and catering operations.



Mr. David Wickins, chairman of British Car Auction Group.

destocking had helped his group because traders, in trying to reduce their borrowings, had used the auctions for supplies when a sale was imminent.

"Although we have been seeing the same number of cars going through, we have actually sold more this year than last," Mr. Wickins said. Unit sales are up by about 12 per cent with the greatest growth coming

from the auction of construction equipment.

Readygas is also poised to expand outside the Birmingham area, despite incurring losses totalling £36,000 during the summer. "The mild winter did not help this division, although it produced a £276,000 profit last year."

The final dividend is at 3.14p gross, the same as last year, but with the rise in the interim payment from 0.96p to 1.78p, the total improvement to 4.92p is about 20 per cent. On top of that, British Car Auction is proposing a one-for-four scrip. The outlook for the current year, shows a significant improvement in profits and turnover over last year, and with the promise of reaping about £11m from Resco and Asda if the sales of the sites at Pringley and Brighouse eventually go through, the share price rose 4p to 79p after the news.

In the meantime, the group is holding on to its 8.25 per cent stake in Ceffyns, the Kent and Sussex motor trader. The board is waiting to see Ceffyns' interim results.

Dorrington suspended after bid approach

By Catherine Gunn
Property developer Dorrington Investment's shares were suspended at 11.45p yesterday after a bid approach within hours of announcing a 17 per cent increase in its interim profits to £529,000 at September 30.

The suspension price, unchanged after the figures, values Dorrington at £6.95m. Mr. William Green and Mr. Manfred Gorvy, the joint directors, said yesterday an announcement should follow within a few days. The talks are amicable, and the other party is a company already known to Dorrington and operates within the same sector.

Dorrington is 63 per cent controlled by the offshore Schlesinger group of companies, through a 50 per cent stake held by London Consolidated Investments and a 12.8 per cent stake owned by Waltonite, a subsidiary of another Schlesinger-controlled company, Ranover Acceptances.

Various Schlesinger interests in Britain have been sold off recently including the United Kingdom Property Company, which was sold to British Land in July. British Land yesterday denied any involvement in the Dorrington bid talks.

Meanwhile, Dorrington's interim dividend has gone up 10p per cent to 3p gross. Gross rents rose 48 per cent to £55,000, but sales of property, and consequently turnover, slipped a fifth to £25.5m, reflecting the problems facing the building industry. However, sales in the residential market bucked the trend and improved. The building division has a full order book and trade is satisfactory.

The company has been adding to its freehold interests, buying Popesgrove Mansions, a freehold parade of 11 shops and 22 flats at Tottenham, and completing another 28,000 square feet of space at the Castle Donnington estate in the East Midlands. Half of that area has now been let, and negotiations are under way to let the remainder to "an international engineering company".

Business appointments

Chairman for Peat Marwick

Mr. John P. Grenside has succeeded Mr. Walter E. Hanson as chairman of Peat Marwick International. Mr. Thomas L. Holton will replace Mr. Hanson as a member of the PML advisory committee.

Mr. J. W. Naylor has become chief executive of Bridon Limited. Mr. David Houghton has been appointed a director. He has also become chairman and managing director of Bridon Steel, responsible for British Ropes and Bridon Wire. Executives appointed by Bridon Steel are Mr. G. E. Armitage, Mr. A. K. Clawson, Mr. P. Walker and Mr. B. H. Aze. Mr. J. G. A. Newham has become a non-executive director of Bridon Steel and Bridon Fibres & Plastics.

Mr. Gerald Goulding Drew has been appointed a regional director of the Greater London regional board of Lloyds Bank.

Dr. Colin Wimper has succeeded Mr. S. B. Grindrod as managing director of W. Canning Engineering. Mr. Grindrod has been appointed to the board of Borg-Warner transmission division as materials director. Mr. Derek Gardner has become quality director.

Mr. Dick Marshall has joined TI Raleigh as personnel director. Mr. N. W. Parker is now managing director of Districtor Deliveries and Transporters, the car delivery division of Western Motor Holdings.

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd has been appointed to the board of Pentax (UK) as finance director and company secretary. Mr. John Raddon becomes director of sales and marketing. Mr. B. Tsuge has joined the board.

Mr. J. R. Crickmay has become property adviser to the Local Authorities Property Fund. He succeeds Sir Dennis Picher.

Mr. G. E. Hall has been appointed a director of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Company.

Mr. Trevor Slater has become a member of the board of Federated Land.

Mr. S. L. Keewick, Mr. R. P. Ambrose and Mr. M. P. Dawson have been appointed directors of Glaxo Ltd. and Company (Underwriting).

Mr. Stanley Sawwell has been elected president of the Insolvency Practitioners Association.

Mr. A. C. Wait has become marketing director of Cleveland Bridge and Engineering.

Mr. G. Williams has been appointed sales director of Simon-Rosedowns.

Mr. L. Ashworth has been elected president of the Metallurgical Plantmakers' Federation.

Mr. Peter Moores has been appointed a non-executive director of Matthews Brown & Company.

Mr. Rupert E. K. Hutton has become a member of the board of Reserve Asset Managers.

Mr. R. F. Wilkinson has joined the board of Britannia Financial Services; Mr. M. B. M. Page has been appointed managing director of Britannia Trust Management; Mr. N. M. Eddell and Mr. D. S. R. Finning become directors of Britannia Trust Management; and Mr. D. Aitken is now a director of Britannia Trust Management (CI).

Mr. Trevor Hopkins has been appointed managing director of Satec Supplies.

Mr. Stephen P. Guthman has been appointed managing director of the Longophone Institute, London, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Mr. Joel Joffe has been appointed chairman of Great Western Radio.

Mr. D. F. Craddock has been elected to the board of Selftech Equipment.

HARRISONS & CROSFIELD

Limited

UNAUDITED INTERIM STATEMENT

for six months ended 30th June 1980

	1980 Six months to 30th June £'000	1979 Six months to 30th June £'000	1979 Year to 31st December £'000
Group profit before interest and taxation.....	32,532	28,663	63,861
Interest payable.....	6,062	1,812	5,486
Group profit before taxation.....	26,470	26,851	58,375
Taxation (Note 2).....	12,950	13,565	26,529
Group profit after taxation.....	13,520	13,286	31,846
Minority Interests.....	1,923	1,819	3,781
Preference Dividends.....	11,597	11,467	28,065
Earnings for Ordinary Shareholders.....	60	60	120
Earnings per Ordinary Share.....	11,537	11,407	27,945
Group Turnover.....	23.1p	24.1p	58.2p
	£372 million	£300 million	£639 million

Notes:

1. The Group's policy is to express overseas profits in sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the end of the financial period.

Group profit before taxation for the six months to 30th June 1980 would have been increased by approximately £1,400,000 if exchange rates at 30th June 1979 had been applied.

Differences arising from changes in exchange rates on the Group's net investments overseas will be reflected in the Group accounts for the year ended 31st December 1980.

2. Taxation:

	1980 Six months to 30th June £'000	1979 Six months to 30th June £'000	1979 Year to 31st December £'000
U.K. tax less double taxation relief.....	1,224	807	1,294
A.C.T. irrecoverable.....	2,629	2,784	4,441
Overseas taxes.....	7,784	8,610	17,743
Associated Companies.....	1,343	1,564	3,051
	12,950	13,565	26,529

Principal Activities and Division of Operating Profit

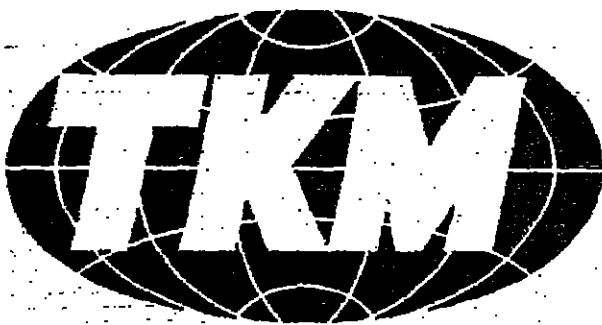
	1980 Six months to 30th June £'000	1979 Six months to 30th June £'000	1979 Year to 31st December £'000
Plantations.....	14,907	13,221	29,532
Chemicals & Industrial.....	5,019	4,184	8,607
Timber & Building Supplies.....	6,011	5,375	11,092
General Trading.....	2,908	2,594	6,069
Operating Profit.....	28,846	25,374	55,300
Associated Companies.....	3,395	3,019	7,665
Investment income.....	291	270	896
Group Profit before Interest and Taxation.....	32,532	28,663	63,861

Results and Prospects

In less buoyant trading conditions the Group benefited from the spread of its operations both geographically and by activity, and all four main divisions produced higher operating profits. Although the results had to bear much heavier interest charges, Group profit before taxation was close to that of the corresponding period in 1979.

So far in the second half of the year, most overseas activities continue to provide encouraging figures. These have not been matched by operations in the U.K. for which the final months of 1980 are particularly difficult to predict. However, taking into consideration the recession in the U.K., the overall profit should nevertheless be satisfactory.

Interim Dividend 7.5p per Ordinary share.



Results for half year ended 30th June 1980

Consolidated unaudited results for six months to 30th June 1980

	6 months ended 30th June 1980 £'000	6 months ended 30th June 1979 £'000	Year Ended 1979 £'000
Profit before Tax	4,574	6,978	16,013
Taxation	2,456	3,016	6,140
Earnings	1,997	3,936	9,230
Dividends	851	794	2,491
Earnings per Share ..	3.7p	7.9p	18.1p

Extracts from Interim Report

Whilst trading profit before interest is almost the same as in 1979, operating profit to 30th June 1980 is some £2.4 millions less than a year ago, the prime causes being losses in certain of the activities of Wadham Stringer greater than foreseen in the early months of this year, a disappointing result from TKM Foods, and higher interest rates.

Without the Wadham Stringer loss and increased interest charges, the Group would have achieved an equivalent performance to that of 1979.

All other major activities of the Group are producing better results than last year, demonstrating that our wide spread of international business is of help in shielding us from the worst effects of setbacks in specific areas or activities.

In present conditions the outcome for the year is impossible to measure, but the outlook is not encouraging. Nevertheless the Group's balance sheet and resources remain strong and an interim dividend of 1.59p per 20p Ordinary Share, the same as last year, is declared.

The full text of the Company's Interim Announcement for 1980, and the 1979 Report and Accounts, are available on request from The Secretary.

Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn
(Holdings) Ltd.

28 Great Tower Street, London EC3R 5DE. Tel: 01-283 3122, Extn. 272

PONT-A-MOUSSON KENNENLERNEN MEET

SAINT-GOBAIN-PONT-A-MOUSSON

1980 News Bulletin No 4

Interim Statement

MOUSSON CONNATRE SAINT-GOBAIN-PONT-A-MOUSSON

The Group's consolidated financial statements for the first six months of 1980 may be compared to the results for 1979, given that the Group's structure has shown little change. The Group's recent interests in the fields of information processing and office automation will only be included in the consolidated accounts at 31 December, 1980.

Net sales for the first half of 1980 were FF20,058 million, compared to FF17,117 million for the first half of 1979. This 17% increase in real terms becomes 21% on the basis of comparable structures and after adjusting for the effect of variations in monetary parities.

Gross margin before depreciation is FF2,818 million, as compared to FF2,208 million for the first six months of 1979 (+28%). This figure is 14% of sales, compared to 12.9% for the first half of 1979 and 12.3% for the full year.

Operating income at FF1,258 million rose by 43% to a level corresponding to 6.3% of sales, as compared to 5.1% in the first half of 1979 and 4.7% for the full year.

Net income at FF508 million rose by 69% in the first half of 1980, compared to FF301 million for the corresponding period of 1979 and FF656 million for the full year.

Accumulated depreciation for the period January-June 1980 is FF832 million, compared to FF778 million for the first half of 1979. Interest and other financial charges are FF837 million, compared to FF506 million; reorganisation and other costs are FF821 million, compared to FF129 million; and the provision for income taxes is FF439 million, compared to FF308 million.

Profit from the sale of non-current assets is FF88 million for the first half of 1980, compared to FF28 million for the corresponding six months of 1979 and FF385 million for the full year 1979. Losses incurred through foreign currency adjustments totalled FF95 million, compared to FF140 million for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Cash flow at FF1,440 million rose by 13% compared to the first half of 1979. Cash flow thus amounts to 7.2% of net sales as against 7.5% in the first half of 1979 and 7% for the year.

Total investments were FF1,599 million, as opposed to FF1,068 million for the first half of 1979. This figure includes FF561 million in trade investments, a large portion of which correspond to the Group's diversification into information processing and office automation.

For the first six months of 1980, the Group's long and medium-term debt remained stable.

An analysis by country shows that the recovery which was reported in France in 1979 has continued through the first half of 1980. The contribution of French operations to Group sales is 52% to cash flow, 31% to net profit, 42%. The contribution of the Group's German operations has again improved: German companies account for 18% of Group sales; 23% of cash flow; and 29% of net income. The contribution of the Group's American operation (CertainTeed Corporation) is 9% of consolidated sales and 5% of cash flow; however, a net loss of FF31 million was reported for the first half of 1980. In other countries served by the Group, financial results vary according to local economic conditions. Operating results in Spain were less satisfactory, and in the Benelux countries a loss was recorded.

The principal divisions of the Group (Insulation, Flat Glass, Pipe, and Containers) report an increased level of activity in Europe. Other divisions, including Fibre Reinforcements, Machinery and Paper, and certain building materials activities have again reported either negative or insufficient profits.

Per share, taking into account the number of shares in circulation (32,691,421), net income is 15.55 francs, as compared to 9.21 francs for the first half of 1979, and 20.08 francs for the full year. Cash flow is 44.05 francs per share, compared to 39.07 francs for the first six months of 1979, and 75.98 francs for the entire year.

Estimates for the second half of 1980 indicate that profits will show an increase compared to 1979, in spite of a slight decrease in activity.

Financier highlights (millions of French francs)	30 June 1980	30 June 1979	31-December 1979
Net sales	20,058	17,117	35,527
Gross margin before depreciation	2,818	2,208	4,382
Operating income	1,258	879	1,671
Net income	508	301	656
Cash flow	1,440	1,277	2,484
Net income per share (in French francs)	15.55	9.21	20.08
Cash flow per share (in French francs)	44.05	39.07	75.98

SAINT-GOBAIN-PONT-A-MOUSSON

Compagnie de Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson, 62 boulevard Victor Hugo, 92208 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.

trans-shipment east coast: EEC was un-
 MAIZE: U.S./French unquoted. French
 Nov. Dec. \$118.75. Dec. \$119.75
 east coast: B. African yellow Nov. Dec.
 \$26.70.
 BARLEY: English feed Feb Jan \$102
 east coast
 London Grain Futures Market (Gaffa).
 EEC origin—BARLEY was steady.
 -Rougher -No. \$52.50. \$54.70.
 -Single \$100.65. Feb. \$104.50. Sept.
 \$94.65. sales, 501 lots. WHEAT was
 fully steady—No. \$97.40. Jan.
 \$101.50. March. \$103.25. Sept.
 \$109.74. July. \$115.45. Sept. \$98.90.
 Sales 467 lots.
 Home-Grown Cereals Authority: Loca-

[illegible]

A warning that zinc consumption in Europe is likely to grow at only about 2 per cent a year over the next decade was given yesterday by Mr. Robert Perlman, managing director of the International Research Unit.

He said that demand for zinc over the next 18 months would be "decidedly unexciting". Slow expansion of the construction industry and of overseas industrial development will coincide with falling zinc demand, zinc usage falling by the need to save cost and weight.

Construction takes 70 per cent of galvanized products in Britain, along with die-castings, rolled zinc and brass products.

About half the zinc consumed in France and Germany goes to construction.

Not only have these industries been depressed by the recession, but almost static population growth has brought about a long-term decline in construction, Mr. Perlman said.

Gold production in South Africa gold production fell to 55,852 kilos or 1,300 ounces in September from 56,494 kilos or 1,620 ounces in August and 59,427 kilos or 1,911 ounces in September 1979.

Gold output so far this year to 509,343 kilos or 16,338 ounces against 529,638 kilos or 17,033 ounces in the same 1979 period.

For the second day running, discount houses enjoyed a session of surplus conditions yesterday in which many banks were still seeking to rebuild their reserve assets position after the weekend warning from the Bank of England.

Much of the surplus, however, appeared to be stuck in the inter-bank market, and the Bank of England was able only to take out a small amount by selling Treasury Bills direct to the discount houses.

Sterling: Spot and	
	Market rates (day's pages)
	Oct 28
New York	\$1,280-1370
Montreal	\$2,590-9630
Amsterdam	4.95-991H
Brussels	47.20-57.10
Copenhagen	14.07-15H
Dublin	1.2150-2285P
Frankfurt	1.55-52M
Lisbon	124.50-102.10E
Madrid	163.10-153.00P
Raffian	2170-81H
Oslo	12.00-07L
Paris	10.57-37F
Sao Paulo	13.51-37K
Tokyo	5110
Vienna	42.45-685CH
Zurich	13.17-15F

The dollar continued to make headway on foreign exchanges yesterday, while sterling attracted late demand after Mrs Thatcher repeated her warning that interest rates would not come down while demand for money stays so high.

The pound closed 15 points easier against the dollar at 2.4360, having touched a "low" on the day of 2.4260.

The official exchange rate index was finally unchanged at 78.9, after 78.8 at noon.

In Frankfurt, the pound had

climbed to 4.6010, its highest level for more than four years.

Buying of dollars was again quite sizable as Eurodollar rates extended their advance. However, there was no obvious sign of central bank intervention.

The dollar fell from 1.8797 to 1.8935, and Swiss franc dropped from 1.6937 to 1.7077.

The French franc declined from 4.3287 to 4.3539. The French franc was also weaker against the German mark and the Bundesbank sold almost \$31m when the franc was fixed at its EMS ceiling in Frankfurt.

[illegible]

Markets

Australia	2.0700-2.0800
Bahrain	0.9185-0.9215
Finland	9.0550-9.0560
Greece	104.20-105.20
Hongkong	12.3000-12.3150
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.8300-0.8350
Malaysia	5.2235-5.2335
Mexico	55.35-56.85
New Zealand	2.4870-2.4970
Saudi Arabia	8.0785-8.0885
Taiwan	1.8825-1.8925
South Africa	1.8120-1.8220

	England	Guaranty
	Index	Changes
Steelink	78.9	-26.4
U.S. dollar	104.4	-1.6
Canadian dollar	80.4	-17.7
Schilling	150.8	+22.7
Belgian franc	113.1	+11.7
Danish kroner	103.7	-6.7
Deutsche mark	169.3	+6.7
Swiss franc	16.4	-79.3
Guilder	124.6	+13.9
French franc	99.0	-6.9
Lira	51.4	-82.2
Yen	133.6	+33.2

Based on trade weighted chances from Washington agreement December, 1971.

ates		Ra
Ireland	1.9870-1.9960	Bank
Canada	1.1745-1.1747	(Last
Denmark	2.1472-2.1488	Cleari
Belgium	30.36-30.38	Discou
Finland	5.8140-5.8160	Overa
West Germany	1.6937-1.6940	Week
Switzerland	51.521-51.57	
France	76.18-76.23	Buyin
Italy	394.50-395.00	2 mon
Norway	4.9225-4.9245	3 mon
Netherlands	4.3000-4.3025	Prime
Sweden	4.2538-4.2555	
Spain	213.96-215.00	
Japan	13.17-13.48	
Australia	1.7070-1.7085	
Switzerland		
Ireland quoted in US currency.		

Res
 of England M.L.R. 16%
 changed 3/7/80;
 g Banks Base Rate 16%
 nt Mkt Loans 6%
 ght: High 15% Low 14
 Used: 15%
 Treasury Bill (Dis%)
 14% Selling
 14% 2 months 14%
 14% 3 months 14
 e Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from 1972
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.0847	+3
Danish krone	7.2336	7.8332	+8
German D-mark	2.48368	2.56982	+3
French franc	5.54700	5.91275	+7
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.77398	+1
Irish punt	0.78856	0.80899	+3
Italian lira	1197.79	1212.67	+1

* changes are for the ECU therefore currency.

+ adjusted for sterling's weight in the divergence limit.

Adjusted and calculated by The Times.

change central adjusted rate	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus/minus	
25	+1.89	1.53	1 month
0.07	-0.71	1.64	2 months
4.41	+2.05	1.125	3 months
12	-0.24	1.3857	5 months
13	-0.18	1.513	6 months
91	+0.53	1.685	
174	-3.33	4.02	1 month
			2 months
preliminary change denotes weak			
ECL, and for the lura's wider			3 days
			1 month

Local Authority Bonds		
17 1/2-17 3/4	3 months	15 1/2-15 3/4
17 3/4-17 7/8	4 months	15 3/4-15 7/8
17 7/8-18	5 months	15 7/8-16
18-18 1/8	6 months	15 1/8-16 1/8
18 1/8-18 1/4	10 months	15 1/4-16 1/4
18 1/4-18 1/2	11 months	16-16 1/2
18 1/2-18 3/4	22 months	16 1/2-16 3/4
Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)		
16 1/2-16 3/4	5 months	15 1/4-15 3/4
16 3/4-16	12 months	14 1/2-14
Local Authority Market (%)		
17 1/4	3 months	16 1/4
17 1/2	6 months	15 1/2
16 1/2	1 year	14 1/2

13¹/₂ - 13³/₄; seven days, 13¹/₂ - 13³/₄; one month; 13³/₄ - 14¹/₂; three months, 13³/₄ - 14¹/₂; six months, 14¹/₂ - 14³/₄.

old bird: am. 5631 (an ounce);	3 mont
m. 5631.75 cluse. 5631.50.	
rugrand (per coin): 5550-553	First
206.75-2681.	3 mont
vereigns (new): \$160-162 (\$65.5-	Financ
5.54.	

Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
6 months
House Base Rate 16 1/2 %

[illegible]

